

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Acadia	Allen	Ascension	Assumption	Avoyelles	Beauregard	Bienville	Bossier	Caddo	Calcasieu
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	929 455	18 287	8 137	23 715	12 912	22 018	13 231	9 439	20 374	26 182	24 875
Labor force.....	498 859	9 542	4 352	14 083	6 593	10 192	6 503	4 677	12 355	15 817	14 754
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	53.7	52.2	53.5	59.4	51.1	46.3	49.1	48.5	60.6	60.4	59.3
Employed.....	460 562	9 177	3 979	13 193	6 271	9 294	5 926	4 323	10 895	14 817	13 857
Unemployed.....	32 852	359	359	875	322	863	502	344	889	961	882
Percent of civilian labor force.....	6.7	3.8	8.3	6.2	4.9	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.1	6.0
Female, 16 years and over	472 102	9 289	4 109	12 026	6 588	11 544	6 293	5 043	10 540	13 287	12 330
Labor force.....	175 851	2 962	1 491	4 794	2 257	3 472	1 968	1 761	4 948	6 280	4 699
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	37.2	31.9	36.3	39.9	34.3	30.1	34.9	34.9	46.9	47.3	38.1
Employed.....	161 691	2 791	1 412	4 475	2 094	3 065	1 845	1 596	4 496	5 812	4 367
Unemployed.....	13 748	165	77	319	163	401	116	165	438	463	332
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.7	7.2	11.6	5.9	9.4	8.9	7.4	7.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	460 562	9 177	3 979	13 193	6 271	9 294	5 926	4 323	10 895	14 817	13 857
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	72 495	1 187	686	1 876	752	1 255	846	673	2 151	2 165	1 742
Professional specialty occupations.....	38 730	550	407	829	545	706	455	382	1 007	1 141	941
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	109 138	1 953	782	3 508	1 249	2 405	1 409	752	3 090	3 981	3 095
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	58 208	1 004	495	1 918	816	1 120	763	429	1 626	2 177	1 585
Service occupations.....	55 627	908	462	1 359	748	1 546	664	576	1 778	1 674	1 403
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	27 685	970	272	202	470	1 019	356	271	291	521	475
Farm operators and managers.....	12 542	557	164	86	146	683	156	81	148	280	162
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	9 237	354	60	87	192	219	59	35	69	127	196
Related agricultural occupations.....	1 331	36	—	26	11	37	12	26	33	54	73
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	91 981	2 169	791	3 503	1 224	1 604	1 383	660	1 874	2 966	3 809
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	103 636	1 990	986	2 745	1 828	1 825	1 268	1 391	2 111	3 510	3 333
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	27 538	514	258	793	385	583	317	317	553	755	839
Employed females 16 years and over	161 691	2 791	1 412	4 475	2 094	3 065	1 845	1 596	4 496	5 812	4 367
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	32 525	546	351	866	413	622	361	302	1 004	938	946
Professional specialty occupations.....	22 573	362	256	464	373	568	257	254	645	663	635
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	71 147	1 255	561	2 280	864	1 203	911	520	1 976	2 589	2 001
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	45 955	775	407	1 475	626	819	599	336	1 301	1 736	1 286
Service occupations.....	35 932	638	299	852	528	913	355	375	1 088	905	905
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 899	45	—	55	26	25	41	38	29	42	18
Farm operators and managers.....	688	15	—	48	12	14	13	14	19	18	2
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	777	18	—	7	—	—	10	14	8	16	11
Related agricultural occupations.....	230	6	—	—	—	11	6	—	2	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	3 536	67	44	82	64	68	35	59	109	133	104
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	16 652	240	157	340	199	334	142	302	491	1 022	393
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	3 660	64	24	80	81	61	33	51	68	96	92
Employed persons 16 years and over	460 562	9 177	3 979	13 193	6 271	9 294	5 926	4 323	10 895	14 817	13 857
Private wage and salary workers.....	332 868	6 600	2 636	10 574	4 676	5 736	4 104	2 932	7 819	11 615	11 252
Government workers.....	86 375	1 418	958	1 962	1 094	2 238	1 153	1 072	2 330	2 099	1 822
Self-employed workers.....	38 510	1 078	365	571	501	1 283	631	302	655	1 015	733
Unpaid family workers.....	2 809	81	20	86	—	37	38	17	91	88	50
Male, employed in agriculture	23 303	974	243	188	375	1 004	206	152	211	456	431
Wage and salary workers.....	12 842	447	79	151	279	402	62	89	152	264	288
Self-employed workers.....	10 074	502	156	37	96	602	136	63	59	191	137
Unpaid family workers.....	387	25	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	6
Female, employed in agriculture	2 374	55	—	80	22	41	41	67	42	81	33
Wage and salary workers.....	1 495	46	—	49	10	25	28	19	19	45	31
Self-employed workers.....	624	9	—	31	12	16	13	15	16	30	2
Unpaid family workers.....	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	417 454	8 133	3 770	10 688	5 532	9 953	5 695	4 671	9 311	12 084	11 359
Less than \$5,000.....	82 942	1 391	809	1 444	1 077	2 769	1 037	1 352	1 470	1 907	1 290
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	37 116	718	337	806	514	1 147	522	517	696	905	715
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	32 463	763	271	647	424	894	386	454	720	784	628
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	60 972	1 194	511	1 289	853	1 779	771	652	1 366	1 883	1 536
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	54 601	1 216	497	1 096	652	1 289	792	554	1 369	1 806	1 471
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	48 935	975	426	1 550	680	885	727	426	1 181	1 632	1 721
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	59 913	1 119	599	2 533	799	723	813	467	1 524	1 851	2 581
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	26 367	460	208	962	397	300	432	177	663	801	965
\$50,000 or more.....	14 145	297	112	361	136	167	215	72	322	515	452
Median.....	\$14 564	\$15 002	\$14 591	\$20 185	\$14 336	\$10 431	\$15 716	\$10 092	\$16 445	\$16 474	\$20 102
Mean.....	\$17 854	\$18 092	\$17 289	\$20 818	\$17 357	\$13 336	\$19 100	\$13 602	\$19 051	\$20 551	\$21 423
Families	343 107	6 946	3 081	9 078	4 830	8 138	4 765	3 521	7 704	9 804	9 497
Median income.....	\$16 853	\$16 628	\$16 989	\$21 892	\$16 759	\$12 243	\$17 786	\$13 646	\$18 670	\$18 797	\$21 750
Mean income.....	\$19 832	\$19 617	\$19 563	\$22 590	\$19 166	\$15 043	\$20 718	\$15 988	\$21 126	\$23 115	\$23 332
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	88 524	1 388	775	1 818	999	1 910	1 030	1 199	1 862	2 494	2 132
Median income.....	\$4 194	\$5 397	\$3 768	\$6 207	\$3 890	\$2 911	\$3 807	\$3 573	\$5 000	\$5 399	\$7 515
Mean income.....	\$7 482	\$7 841	\$6 316	\$9 682	\$7 276	\$5 386	\$9 735	\$6 032	\$7 898	\$8 739	\$10 264
Per capita income	\$5 697	\$5 625	\$5 604	\$6 399	\$5 099	\$4 376	\$5 952	\$4 863	\$6 154	\$6 877	\$6 863
Households with farm self-employment income	23 109	1 029	318	208	219	1 101	508	206	315	508	418
Mean income.....	\$28 743	\$26 272	\$29 250	\$33 005	\$33 715	\$22 885	\$23 975	\$23 559	\$34 123	\$38 958	\$25 286
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$8 999	\$9 052	\$8 610	\$2 533	\$11 383	\$10 023	\$2 827	\$2 561	\$3 969	\$12 355	\$5 270
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	10 047	447	116	116	85	438	273	115	157	209	131
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	2 936	127	55	18	59	125	35	8	33	42	31
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	2 415	129	27	12	19	146	61	17	38	81	17
75.0 percent or more.....	4 966	258	75	14	49	314	25	25	5	67	94
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	55 899	1 112	484	1 017	850	1 960	558	777	877	1 085	872
Percent below poverty level.....	16.3	16.0	15.7	11.2	18.4	24.1	11.7	22.1	11.4	11.1	9.2
Female householder, no husband present.....	15 600	198	97	287	253	448	91	180	353	377	152
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	38 155	534	333	620	478	1 189	493	588	734	937	666
Percent below poverty level.....	44.4	38.5	43.0	34.1	47.8	62.3	47.9	49.0	39.4	37.6	31.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	252 401	4 737	1 958	4 721	4 373	8 716	2 337	3 293	4 190	4 870	3 966
Percent below poverty level.....	19.5	18.0	16.9	13.6	23.1	28.8	13.2	25.4	14.7	13.7	11.2
Related children under 18 years.....	96 933	1 907	688	1 923	1 718	3 255	726	1 063	1 740	1 682	1 584
65 years and over.....	44 105	677	410	559	696	1 720	592	931	678	1 155	587

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The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Caldwell	Cameron	Catahoula	Claiborne	Concordia	De Soto	East Baton Rouge	East Carroll	East Feliciana	Evangeline	Franklin
Persons 16 years and over	7 787	6 742	6 914	6 978	8 791	13 817	24 246	3 667	11 467	12 201	13 024
Labor force	3 886	3 938	3 399	3 356	4 344	7 077	15 522	1 836	5 436	6 033	6 307
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.9	58.4	49.2	48.1	49.4	51.2	64.0	50.1	47.4	49.4	48.4
Employed	3 585	3 705	3 215	3 159	4 049	6 413	14 744	1 709	5 087	5 574	5 755
Unemployed	301	228	184	197	276	655	759	127	349	459	545
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	5.8	5.4	5.9	6.4	9.3	4.9	6.9	6.4	7.6	8.7
Female, 16 years and over	4 081	3 345	3 593	3 632	4 601	7 383	11 959	1 861	5 590	6 201	6 812
Labor force	1 543	1 236	1 139	1 266	1 362	2 845	5 762	606	2 384	1 934	2 370
Percent of female, 16 years and over	37.8	37.0	31.7	34.9	29.6	38.5	48.2	32.6	42.6	31.2	34.8
Employed	1 418	1 144	1 084	1 192	1 258	2 569	5 465	578	2 220	1 768	2 122
Unemployed	125	92	55	74	104	276	297	28	164	166	248
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	7.4	4.8	5.8	7.6	9.7	5.2	4.6	6.9	8.6	10.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 585	3 705	3 215	3 159	4 049	6 413	14 744	1 709	5 087	5 574	5 755
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	372	490	370	495	569	857	3 360	235	633	874	750
Professional specialty occupations	240	196	226	280	333	488	1 862	122	352	497	415
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	867	828	555	571	821	1 138	4 587	305	1 064	1 312	1 345
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	501	408	282	280	485	607	2 592	129	587	656	592
Service occupations	585	442	397	419	431	862	1 407	189	1 260	589	627
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	294	297	523	218	579	499	188	409	277	543	958
Farm operators and managers	99	71	281	101	292	217	111	225	97	233	639
Farm occupations, except managerial	127	24	187	26	284	160	45	165	141	273	296
Related agricultural occupations	5	—	5	6	3	9	28	4	18	23	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	647	767	612	564	708	1 113	2 921	206	680	1 082	905
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	820	881	758	892	941	1 944	2 281	365	1 173	1 174	1 170
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	146	296	118	234	300	405	623	139	366	306	270
Employed females 16 years and over	1 418	1 144	1 084	1 192	1 258	2 569	5 465	578	2 220	1 768	2 122
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	175	178	208	208	220	363	1 507	56	340	333	361
Professional specialty occupations	139	92	150	147	193	259	1 014	56	245	277	261
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	607	582	406	392	562	749	2 858	251	741	817	902
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	420	325	248	219	380	488	2 044	108	499	501	488
Service occupations	419	258	306	252	304	722	731	129	846	395	485
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	23	6	10	13	50	32	—	24	31	28
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	10	6	8	22	—	10	—	11
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	6	—	7	21	4	—	11	28	6
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	3	—	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	31	30	52	24	102	71	16	82	35	21
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	205	72	128	278	135	583	266	126	187	157	325
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	37	35	27	64	36	52	47	42	35	17	29
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 585	3 705	3 215	3 159	4 049	6 413	14 744	1 709	5 087	5 574	5 755
Private wage and salary workers	2 478	2 714	2 114	2 138	3 062	4 817	10 749	1 187	2 995	3 852	3 794
Government workers	775	611	680	655	434	999	3 123	283	1 748	1 046	1 164
Self-employed workers	295	330	419	342	508	585	854	233	338	623	746
Unpaid family workers	36	50	2	24	45	52	18	6	6	53	51
Male, employed in agriculture	238	103	543	142	676	379	216	444	232	495	957
Wage and salary workers	149	41	302	84	386	177	143	289	157	254	513
Self-employed workers	80	62	239	53	269	202	73	155	73	234	427
Unpaid family workers	9	—	2	5	21	—	—	—	2	7	17
Female, employed in agriculture	10	7	6	30	25	50	52	4	21	31	36
Wage and salary workers	—	7	6	23	19	40	30	4	11	28	25
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	7	6	8	22	—	10	—	11
Unpaid family workers	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	3 875	3 031	3 116	3 173	4 047	6 574	10 492	1 530	4 237	5 611	5 994
Less than \$5,000	1 117	387	828	832	1 026	1 810	819	471	915	1 340	1 692
\$5,000 to \$7,499	383	265	350	355	389	688	552	178	357	588	660
\$7,500 to \$9,999	406	212	269	292	355	502	416	128	298	488	586
\$10,000 to \$14,999	604	423	533	472	583	1 040	1 078	245	716	853	989
\$15,000 to \$19,999	469	335	428	447	379	827	1 232	130	557	722	624
\$20,000 to \$24,999	281	352	210	319	480	522	1 555	127	571	602	537
\$25,000 to \$34,999	377	565	265	245	484	675	2 865	125	438	634	568
\$35,000 to \$49,999	156	295	152	152	182	319	1 454	55	266	235	195
\$50,000 or more	82	197	81	59	169	191	521	71	119	149	143
Median	\$10 205	\$18 434	\$11 013	\$10 953	\$11 956	\$11 102	\$23 628	\$9 766	\$13 804	\$11 891	\$10 248
Mean	\$14 813	\$22 050	\$14 781	\$14 386	\$16 370	\$15 126	\$25 383	\$14 733	\$16 437	\$16 407	\$14 222
Families	2 819	2 499	2 531	2 478	3 306	5 040	9 067	1 262	3 462	4 816	4 824
Median income	\$12 624	\$20 562	\$13 312	\$13 536	\$14 654	\$14 123	\$25 083	\$11 727	\$15 863	\$13 844	\$12 241
Mean income	\$17 684	\$23 512	\$16 998	\$16 578	\$18 721	\$17 812	\$26 907	\$16 735	\$17 832	\$17 832	\$16 369
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 105	686	624	765	798	1 692	1 741	302	884	838	1 222
Median income	\$4 665	\$5 298	\$2 938	\$3 349	\$2 990	\$3 430	\$9 596	\$2 905	\$4 000	\$3 517	\$3 428
Mean income	\$6 812	\$11 769	\$4 896	\$5 971	\$5 430	\$5 707	\$12 668	\$4 812	\$7 203	\$7 364	\$5 182
Per capita income	\$5 405	\$7 166	\$4 874	\$4 888	\$5 237	\$5 175	\$7 704	\$4 185	\$4 531	\$5 036	\$4 713
Households with farm self-employment income	169	206	388	232	360	463	242	228	231	501	834
Mean income	\$45 028	\$27 647	\$29 889	\$28 907	\$31 150	\$33 045	\$43 811	\$28 689	\$29 919	\$25 405	\$25 983
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 570	\$5 398	\$11 006	\$6 959	\$19 221	\$7 569	\$1 539	\$15 124	\$8 042	\$11 702	\$12 092
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	80	101	127	121	93	259	138	94	111	231	311
25.0 to 49.9 percent	36	23	44	20	21	18	27	19	25	54	92
50.0 to 74.9 percent	21	—	54	16	56	36	—	45	23	43	99
75.0 percent or more	32	56	117	26	190	56	19	67	24	152	307
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	603	276	546	556	711	1 017	627	389	657	1 120	1 127
Percent below poverty level	21.4	11.0	21.6	22.4	21.5	20.2	6.9	30.8	19.0	23.3	23.4
Female householder, no husband present	161	60	68	132	185	452	193	151	255	182	333
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	394	251	354	419	491	885	363	191	426	431	622
Percent below poverty level	35.7	36.6	56.7	54.8	61.5	52.3	20.9	63.2	48.2	51.4	50.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 440	1 278	2 479	2 583	3 423	4 596	2 758	1 887	3 417	4 818	4 823
Percent below poverty level	23.0	13.7	26.4	27.5	27.3	24.0	8.1	35.9	23.9	26.3	26.8
Related children under 18 years	904	498	894	892	1 412	1 645	1 037	918	1 560	1 975	1 863
65 years and over	587	139	445	704	505	1 100	309	237	530	611	1 117

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The State Counties	Grant	Iberia	Iberville	Jackson	Jefferson	Jefferson Davis	Lafayette	Lafourche	La Salle	Lincoln	Livingston
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	12 097	16 729	15 471	8 944	4 950	8 788	24 864	29 220	9 281	11 281	29 899
Labor force	5 853	9 988	7 917	4 642	2 523	4 630	16 223	16 859	4 696	5 968	16 373
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.4	59.7	51.2	51.9	51.0	52.7	65.2	57.7	50.6	52.9	54.8
Unemployed	5 316	9 494	7 130	4 209	2 230	4 503	15 700	16 208	4 401	5 570	15 045
Percent of civilian labor force	8.9	4.9	9.7	9.3	9.9	12.5	51.9	64.0	29.5	38.5	1 306
							3.2	3.8	6.3	6.5	8.0
Female, 16 years and over	6 314	8 442	7 841	4 733	2 391	4 521	12 322	14 888	4 790	6 058	14 832
Labor force	2 235	3 387	2 963	1 811	745	1 385	5 870	5 459	1 584	2 466	5 422
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.4	40.1	37.8	38.3	31.2	30.6	47.6	36.7	33.1	40.7	36.6
Unemployed	2 029	3 154	2 678	1 677	625	1 313	5 575	5 127	1 451	2 255	5 074
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	6.9	9.4	7.4	15.9	7.2	29.3	32.8	13.3	21.1	34.2
							5.0	6.0	8.4	8.6	6.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 316	9 494	7 130	4 209	2 230	4 503	15 700	16 208	4 401	5 570	15 045
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	918	1 407	1 044	604	275	445	2 800	2 919	766	979	2 210
Professional specialty occupations	520	788	653	319	166	291	1 245	1 432	439	512	1 105
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 080	2 185	1 502	982	431	973	5 330	3 765	947	1 418	3 632
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	588	1 259	826	463	255	495	2 805	1 983	465	865	2 037
Service occupations	763	825	1 219	615	231	446	1 513	1 471	466	776	1 496
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	290	535	307	157	248	730	449	684	163	325	291
Farm operators and managers	103	222	72	43	16	416	219	196	31	149	64
Farm occupations, except managerial	109	208	163	20	—	299	146	139	31	92	105
Related agricultural occupations	—	26	28	10	7	—	72	28	31	16	65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	818	2 430	1 245	702	454	921	3 053	3 626	1 008	911	4 344
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 447	2 112	1 813	1 149	591	988	2 555	3 743	1 051	1 161	3 072
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	292	476	726	262	172	319	650	816	290	205	722
Employed females 16 years and over	2 029	3 154	2 678	1 677	625	1 313	5 575	5 127	1 451	2 255	5 074
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	475	629	599	225	129	247	980	1 231	300	488	1 032
Professional specialty occupations	315	472	467	170	101	208	555	885	214	328	610
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	665	1 461	1 066	628	283	608	3 196	2 387	623	1 012	2 422
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	459	1 054	696	330	215	383	2 179	1 562	313	716	1 597
Service occupations	545	585	796	407	143	306	891	989	286	462	993
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	28	12	20	18	12	75	55	—	36	39
Farm operators and managers	—	14	—	6	6	12	42	8	—	9	4
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	6	—	—	—	—	19	10	—	27	35
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	6	7	7	—	14	6	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	59	65	47	62	3	31	95	93	49	43	116
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	280	386	158	335	49	109	338	372	193	214	472
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	70	50	58	23	37	90	145	44	37	121
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 316	9 494	7 130	4 209	2 230	4 503	15 700	16 208	4 401	5 570	15 045
Private wage and salary workers	3 452	7 226	5 050	3 084	1 539	3 234	12 424	12 515	3 144	3 768	11 123
Government workers	1 420	1 289	1 668	825	321	674	2 070	2 345	852	1 327	2 997
Self-employed workers	431	912	401	300	352	574	1 147	1 224	360	435	868
Unpaid family workers	13	67	11	—	18	21	59	124	45	40	57
Male, employed in agriculture	207	467	272	65	10	747	348	373	70	227	156
Wage and salary workers	117	284	229	41	—	371	142	212	35	97	81
Self-employed workers	80	178	43	24	10	357	187	161	27	130	66
Unpaid family workers	10	5	—	—	—	19	19	—	8	—	9
Female, employed in agriculture	31	39	20	17	6	28	91	31	—	36	65
Wage and salary workers	31	15	20	17	—	22	59	13	—	11	54
Self-employed workers	—	14	—	—	6	6	32	8	—	9	4
Unpaid family workers	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	16	7
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	5 799	7 304	6 304	4 260	2 275	3 846	11 521	12 806	4 501	5 004	13 456
Less than \$5,000	1 498	771	1 567	1 093	480	735	1 384	1 713	1 134	1 067	2 129
\$5,000 to \$7,499	539	452	630	446	176	266	741	754	433	460	887
\$7,500 to \$9,999	587	455	406	313	211	240	766	703	376	485	967
\$10,000 to \$14,999	867	929	809	781	382	554	1 623	1 713	747	775	1 936
\$15,000 to \$19,999	687	1 248	714	432	277	575	1 515	1 976	570	617	1 890
\$20,000 to \$24,999	593	1 031	701	497	283	490	1 551	1 769	462	598	2 006
\$25,000 to \$34,999	644	1 393	860	511	287	581	2 149	2 457	561	673	2 497
\$35,000 to \$49,999	299	634	408	116	127	233	1 129	1 038	155	220	850
\$50,000 or more	85	391	169	71	52	172	663	683	63	109	294
Median	\$11 295	\$19 158	\$13 256	\$11 663	\$13 477	\$16 147	\$19 105	\$18 875	\$11 875	\$13 316	\$16 962
Mean	\$14 589	\$22 972	\$16 941	\$14 219	\$16 422	\$18 726	\$21 909	\$22 015	\$14 795	\$16 189	\$18 395
Families	4 564	6 307	5 090	3 409	1 822	3 288	9 499	10 989	3 522	3 945	11 473
Median income	\$13 759	\$20 581	\$16 159	\$13 881	\$15 530	\$17 804	\$20 902	\$20 542	\$14 735	\$15 956	\$19 137
Mean income	\$16 580	\$24 740	\$19 090	\$16 271	\$18 532	\$20 247	\$23 812	\$23 973	\$17 266	\$18 754	\$19 998
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 345	1 235	1 403	903	598	620	2 729	2 192	1 042	1 783	2 257
Median income	\$3 848	\$6 518	\$3 862	\$3 679	\$4 683	\$4 299	\$7 504	\$4 907	\$3 380	\$2 453	\$4 556
Mean income	\$6 680	\$9 497	\$6 886	\$5 659	\$7 902	\$8 765	\$9 603	\$8 483	\$5 554	\$4 262	\$7 999
Per capita income	\$5 065	\$6 816	\$4 961	\$4 938	\$5 679	\$5 620	\$7 102	\$6 700	\$5 267	\$5 442	\$5 804
Households with farm self-employment income	216	502	171	73	23	679	759	418	104	261	265
Mean income	\$23 220	\$32 649	\$21 705	\$26 547	\$15 213	\$26 044	\$28 615	\$39 627	\$28 300	\$35 454	\$23 082
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 183	\$6 881	\$3 537	\$10 545	\$1 223	\$11 203	\$4 604	\$5 656	\$2 994	\$8 934	\$1 603
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	85	301	80	53	11	266	462	248	80	103	155
25.0 to 49.9 percent	30	61	21	—	10	88	89	35	11	53	22
50.0 to 74.9 percent	45	52	2	9	—	98	65	15	—	33	29
75.0 percent or more	30	70	27	11	—	188	57	75	5	40	2
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	834	585	1 128	614	290	482	976	1 167	593	552	1 337
Percent below poverty level	18.3	9.3	22.2	18.0	15.9	14.7	10.3	10.6	16.8	14.0	11.7
Female householder, no husband present	173	169	574	177	33	100	224	382	130	156	298
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	624	386	653	416	223	277	895	905	541	595	963
Percent below poverty level	46.4	31.3	46.5	46.1	38.6	44.7	32.8	41.3	51.9	49.7	42.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 633	2 873	5 613	2 393	1 297	2 221	4 497	5 364	2 462	2 743	5 679
Percent below poverty level	21.9	11.8	27.3	19.8	19.1	17.5	12.6	12.7	19.5	19.4	13.5
Related children under 18 years	1 256	1 256	2 378	711	477	880	1 693	2 035	681	916	2 138
65 years and over	843	387	712	694	191	264	571	768	742	613	873

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Madison	Morehouse	Natchitoches	Orleans	Ouachita	Plaquemines	Pointe Coupee	Rapides	Red River	Richland	Sabine
Persons 16 years and over	3 051	13 607	16 636	396	18 580	7 506	14 279	30 062	7 406	10 096	13 719
Labor force	1 526	6 627	8 217	176	10 792	3 743	6 945	15 666	3 828	4 685	5 953
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.0	48.7	49.4	44.4	58.1	49.9	48.6	52.1	51.7	46.4	43.4
Unemployed	1 372	6 199	7 423	153	10 195	3 428	6 317	14 355	3 544	4 432	5 369
Percent of civilian labor force	154	428	783	23	597	294	599	1 100	279	253	577
	10.1	6.5	9.5	13.1	5.5	7.9	8.7	7.1	7.3	5.4	9.7
Female, 16 years and over	1 531	7 144	8 847	169	9 496	3 741	7 300	15 502	3 994	5 213	7 046
Labor force	488	2 323	3 041	44	3 920	1 179	2 288	5 571	1 591	1 605	1 802
Percent of female, 16 years and over	31.9	32.5	34.4	26.0	41.3	31.5	31.3	35.9	39.8	30.8	25.6
Unemployed	420	2 198	2 679	38	3 704	989	1 965	5 112	1 487	1 504	1 656
Percent of civilian labor force	68	125	362	6	216	175	323	421	102	101	146
	13.9	5.4	11.9	13.6	5.5	15.0	14.1	7.6	6.4	6.3	8.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 372	6 199	7 423	153	10 195	3 428	6 317	14 355	3 544	4 432	5 369
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	190	657	1 164	38	1 806	327	934	2 283	527	519	1 009
Professional specialty occupations	93	312	681	6	911	130	452	1 310	249	299	509
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	243	1 441	1 713	29	2 913	703	1 318	3 546	637	889	1 006
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142	665	864	17	1 601	450	675	1 747	342	447	524
Service occupations	145	950	834	16	852	499	886	2 159	576	555	635
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	296	662	660	5	333	197	442	934	258	803	216
Farm operators and managers	239	221	260	—	142	40	230	376	146	540	79
Farm occupations, except managerial	54	390	296	—	124	25	212	389	73	241	21
Related agricultural occupations	3	21	17	—	5	9	—	55	11	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	224	1 026	1 196	55	2 274	729	1 160	2 677	510	760	1 151
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	274	1 463	1 856	10	2 017	973	1 577	2 756	1 036	906	1 352
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	334	608	—	558	261	406	784	230	193	220
Employed females 16 years and over	420	2 198	2 679	38	3 704	989	1 965	5 112	1 487	1 504	1 656
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	89	309	495	15	845	115	376	1 104	249	234	356
Professional specialty occupations	58	223	407	—	493	64	269	809	164	171	281
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	174	824	1 224	17	1 770	468	862	2 303	467	612	655
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	125	501	773	17	1 206	354	519	1 317	290	361	400
Service occupations	97	718	533	6	523	294	434	1 248	375	377	421
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	1	14	—	48	5	19	78	20	18	—
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	13	—	8	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	14	—	39	—	12	51	13	10	—
Related agricultural occupations	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19	21	87	—	115	27	60	67	39	25	29
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	38	325	326	—	403	80	214	312	337	238	195
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	48	114	—	96	23	16	76	31	31	30
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 372	6 199	7 423	153	10 195	3 428	6 317	14 355	3 544	4 432	5 369
Private wage and salary workers	926	4 763	4 910	127	7 716	2 551	4 303	9 410	2 551	2 924	3 702
Government workers	187	964	1 864	16	1 587	623	1 490	3 601	719	867	1 092
Self-employed workers	248	459	604	10	777	245	507	1 273	253	595	545
Unpaid family workers	11	13	45	—	115	9	17	71	21	46	30
Male, employed in agriculture	380	674	607	—	239	81	466	787	257	884	123
Wage and salary workers	207	510	428	—	67	41	295	483	172	503	62
Self-employed workers	162	164	179	—	148	40	171	304	82	370	61
Unpaid family workers	11	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	3	11	—
Female, employed in agriculture	3	11	19	—	57	9	13	156	19	27	20
Wage and salary workers	3	11	19	—	14	—	6	143	19	19	20
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	13	—	8	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	39	9	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	1 406	6 196	7 704	187	8 808	3 128	6 449	13 836	3 475	4 649	6 609
Less than \$5,000	390	1 559	2 140	29	1 354	666	1 701	2 827	1 038	1 356	1 541
\$5,000 to \$7,499	161	727	875	14	606	302	593	1 277	347	547	738
\$7,500 to \$9,999	68	486	696	19	723	224	428	1 111	330	405	578
\$10,000 to \$14,999	246	868	1 188	39	1 214	345	945	2 201	581	594	1 223
\$15,000 to \$19,999	167	659	1 000	—	1 436	388	736	1 840	396	517	870
\$20,000 to \$24,999	122	671	701	26	1 360	421	674	1 648	274	434	579
\$25,000 to \$34,999	133	700	551	43	1 419	465	889	1 689	308	466	648
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	333	316	17	494	222	306	879	141	156	252
\$50,000 or more	101	193	237	—	202	95	364	60	60	174	180
Median	\$11 448	\$11 904	\$10 522	\$13 295	\$16 674	\$15 301	\$12 671	\$13 769	\$10 185	\$10 134	\$11 807
Mean	\$18 967	\$15 731	\$14 327	\$17 627	\$18 276	\$17 319	\$16 813	\$16 813	\$13 303	\$15 319	\$14 857
Families	1 154	5 026	6 048	126	7 479	2 545	5 202	11 388	2 702	3 851	5 274
Median income	\$13 360	\$14 717	\$12 797	\$17 500	\$18 500	\$17 557	\$14 994	\$15 908	\$12 482	\$12 445	\$13 883
Mean income	\$21 919	\$17 932	\$16 395	\$18 916	\$20 077	\$19 008	\$18 130	\$18 601	\$15 358	\$17 328	\$16 916
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	278	1 296	2 256	77	1 514	760	1 448	2 826	890	883	1 408
Median income	\$3 067	\$3 274	\$2 728	\$8 580	\$4 189	\$3 970	\$3 500	\$3 672	\$2 870	\$3 290	\$3 377
Mean income	\$5 004	\$5 630	\$5 184	\$12 166	\$7 240	\$7 614	\$7 813	\$7 370	\$5 245	\$5 078	\$6 428
Per capita income	\$6 189	\$5 059	\$4 786	\$7 545	\$6 035	\$5 041	\$5 232	\$5 496	\$4 391	\$4 979	\$5 276
Households with farm self-employment income	284	276	400	7	288	94	511	720	235	667	225
Mean income	\$42 574	\$27 805	\$32 606	\$11 455	\$29 154	\$24 654	\$27 732	\$28 061	\$26 719	\$29 012	\$23 739
Mean farm self-employment income	\$21 775	\$16 525	\$11 077	\$11 455	\$10 023	\$3 810	\$8 548	\$11 431	\$7 096	\$17 317	\$4 567
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	74	77	172	—	123	35	223	208	130	193	117
25.0 to 49.9 percent	39	35	70	—	54	23	83	133	21	106	51
50.0 to 74.9 percent	41	36	26	—	29	—	51	73	34	99	10
75.0 percent or more	120	110	82	7	36	16	99	172	30	222	13
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	280	1 137	1 413	19	846	479	1 175	1 714	616	1 062	913
Percent below poverty level	24.3	22.6	23.4	15.1	11.3	18.8	22.6	15.1	22.8	27.6	17.3
Female householder, no husband present	30	335	417	7	278	172	343	412	213	194	283
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	171	660	1 041	10	648	382	756	1 380	542	482	756
Percent below poverty level	61.5	50.9	56.4	13.0	42.8	50.3	52.2	48.8	60.9	54.6	53.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 466	5 414	6 156	47	3 590	2 388	5 297	7 501	2 897	4 710	3 978
Percent below poverty level	33.8	28.5	27.2	10.4	13.5	23.1	26.4	17.9	28.2	32.9	21.3
Related children under 18 years	606	2 289	2 251	10	1 313	890	2 010	2 560	1 132	1 829	1 384
65 years and over	250	879	1 349	12	739	335	947	1 487	583	885	804

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	St. Bernard	St. Charles	St. Helena	St. James	St. John the Baptist	St. Landry	St. Martin	St. Mary	St. Tammany	Tangipahoa	Tensas
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	1 896	10 230	6 786	7 148	4 085	34 766	17 799	11 754	45 977	37 157	5 949
Employed	821	6 330	3 292	4 023	2 221	17 492	10 075	6 926	26 765	20 107	2 714
Unemployed	103	375	325	369	213	972	450	377	1 548	1 528	180
Percent of civilian labor force	12.5	5.9	9.9	9.2	9.6	5.6	4.5	5.5	5.8	7.6	6.6
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	956	5 277	3 589	3 747	1 996	17 956	9 061	5 925	23 117	19 481	3 244
Employed	239	2 313	1 293	1 559	777	6 087	3 610	2 305	9 487	7 718	1 012
Unemployed	188	2 122	1 179	1 336	725	5 636	3 421	2 086	8 848	6 992	929
Percent of civilian labor force	21.3	8.3	8.4	14.3	6.7	7.4	5.2	9.3	6.7	9.3	8.2
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	718	5 939	2 946	3 654	2 008	16 498	9 625	6 529	25 037	18 527	2 534
Professional specialty occupations	45	900	453	507	277	2 491	1 200	884	6 267	3 271	382
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	421	260	305	168	1 457	641	428	3 109	1 798	225
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	194	1 660	552	705	427	3 703	2 063	1 238	6 980	4 637	454
Service occupations	107	1 043	353	403	210	1 893	1 158	787	3 371	2 236	232
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	62	680	534	472	338	2 148	1 047	730	2 871	2 276	420
Farm operators and managers	85	43	228	146	73	1 094	621	338	533	1 168	549
Farm occupations, except managerial	9	6	123	46	20	526	215	83	198	679	201
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	86	79	41	451	236	171	178	373	317
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	12	51	15	27	80	62	18
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	146	1 381	425	635	444	3 182	2 015	1 347	4 682	3 451	309
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	186	1 275	752	1 189	449	3 880	2 679	1 992	3 704	3 724	420
Employed females 16 years and over	64	327	254	501	144	1 317	840	471	1 019	1 084	111
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	188	2 122	1 179	1 336	725	5 636	3 421	2 086	8 848	6 992	929
Professional specialty occupations	15	360	268	319	151	1 237	480	395	2 111	1 587	181
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	9	239	208	249	128	930	371	245	1 329	1 086	120
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	130	1 137	373	485	275	2 379	1 364	853	4 239	3 003	311
Service occupations	82	859	257	329	192	1 514	941	589	2 586	1 834	179
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	385	375	333	242	1 340	717	516	1 798	1 518	363
Farm operators and managers	4	7	21	—	6	68	38	7	162	240	14
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	46	125	13
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	21	—	6	28	13	7	80	107	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	17	10	—	—	27	6	1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	33	40	26	6	106	99	68	129	155	8
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	200	102	173	45	506	723	247	409	489	52
Employed persons 16 years and over	5	52	26	78	11	147	192	55	100	186	17
Private wage and salary workers	718	5 939	2 946	3 654	2 008	16 498	9 625	6 529	25 037	18 527	2 534
Government workers	446	4 779	1 632	2 738	1 543	11 829	7 533	5 068	19 283	12 715	1 595
Self-employed workers	164	874	1 051	708	363	3 115	1 131	1 084	3 842	3 912	580
Unpaid family workers	104	266	242	178	94	1 412	900	363	1 718	1 740	328
Male, employed in agriculture	4	20	21	30	8	142	61	14	194	160	31
Wage and salary workers	9	11	228	139	67	1 042	442	319	426	923	556
Self-employed workers	—	11	123	95	54	525	250	265	246	365	366
Unpaid family workers	9	—	105	29	13	444	187	54	180	533	185
Female, employed in agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	73	5	—	—	25	5
Wage and salary workers	—	7	21	—	12	62	38	13	152	258	43
Self-employed workers	—	7	7	—	12	47	23	13	108	59	33
Unpaid family workers	—	—	14	—	—	7	8	—	44	139	10
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	822	4 533	3 108	2 813	1 478	15 385	7 808	4 988	20 714	17 189	2 941
Less than \$5,000	164	591	884	524	256	3 899	1 444	830	2 601	3 722	1 057
\$5,000 to \$7,499	89	266	416	305	126	1 444	614	424	1 526	1 759	339
\$7,500 to \$9,999	77	285	295	167	73	1 411	522	310	1 472	1 621	254
\$10,000 to \$14,999	115	443	574	331	186	2 226	1 219	568	2 594	2 714	460
\$15,000 to \$19,999	106	499	256	327	225	2 027	1 206	807	2 811	1 987	243
\$20,000 to \$24,999	97	629	203	303	122	1 498	1 105	639	2 688	1 805	139
\$25,000 to \$34,999	118	983	277	504	241	1 865	1 097	698	3 611	2 228	241
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	639	119	224	187	640	402	415	2 106	834	84
\$50,000 or more	—	198	84	128	62	375	199	297	1 305	519	124
Median	\$12 440	\$21 421	\$9 653	\$16 250	\$17 311	\$11 777	\$15 375	\$17 057	\$18 716	\$12 396	\$8 233
Mean	\$15 138	\$22 423	\$13 596	\$18 673	\$19 953	\$15 426	\$17 493	\$21 055	\$22 758	\$16 204	\$13 460
Families	678	3 958	2 439	2 385	1 328	12 742	6 648	4 085	17 048	13 904	2 129
Median income	\$16 111	\$23 137	\$11 370	\$18 267	\$18 762	\$14 155	\$16 800	\$18 600	\$20 736	\$14 815	\$10 447
Mean income	\$17 192	\$24 034	\$15 441	\$20 363	\$21 186	\$17 132	\$18 994	\$23 050	\$24 647	\$17 891	\$15 891
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	172	699	706	534	181	3 114	1 360	1 315	4 684	3 842	895
Median income	\$2 821	\$7 275	\$4 410	\$5 158	\$3 654	\$3 024	\$4 165	\$5 964	\$6 991	\$4 471	\$3 339
Mean income	\$4 552	\$9 467	\$6 534	\$8 343	\$7 214	\$6 190	\$7 586	\$9 108	\$11 061	\$7 816	\$6 413
Per capita income	\$4 783	\$6 745	\$4 322	\$5 134	\$5 225	\$4 730	\$5 207	\$6 154	\$7 316	\$5 259	\$4 623
Households with farm self-employment income	24	42	231	58	47	1 222	446	157	483	808	322
Mean income	\$7 742	\$43 936	\$26 934	\$31 857	\$42 158	\$24 768	\$21 588	\$42 626	\$49 043	\$27 662	\$32 392
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 274	\$3 461	\$7 479	\$5 662	\$19 020	\$6 970	\$7 702	\$6 219	\$6 998	\$12 769	\$17 418
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	4	31	118	30	34	564	231	87	224	243	92
25.0 to 49.9 percent	—	5	20	12	—	139	75	38	31	120	31
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	—	20	8	—	158	43	14	23	124	54
75.0 percent or more	20	—	58	—	9	212	80	1	65	246	132
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	102	538	688	442	267	2 889	1 112	716	1 855	2 851	724
Percent below poverty level	15.0	13.6	28.2	18.5	20.1	22.7	16.7	17.5	10.9	20.5	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	5	271	262	205	128	724	264	288	481	969	282
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	112	217	319	225	95	1 738	646	435	1 327	1 670	480
Percent below poverty level	65.1	31.0	45.2	42.1	52.5	55.8	47.5	33.1	28.9	43.6	53.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	493	2 399	3 141	2 167	1 239	13 431	5 031	3 742	8 101	12 744	3 482
Percent below poverty level	19.3	16.0	32.0	20.9	21.8	26.8	19.1	21.6	12.7	24.0	41.2
Related children under 18 years	160	1 148	1 327	1 000	401	5 330	2 141	1 798	3 028	5 210	1 491
65 years and over	83	227	506	268	133	2 047	873	407	1 018	1 862	647

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Terrebonne	Union	Vermilion	Vernon	Washington	Webster	West Baton Rouge	West Carroll	West Feliciana	Winn
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	18 207	12 956	21 755	23 109	16 559	16 498	8 392	9 328	9 974	7 264
Unemployed	10 032	6 159	11 973	13 285	8 811	8 649	5 031	3 882	3 081	3 358
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.1	47.5	55.0	57.5	53.2	52.4	59.9	41.6	30.9	46.2
Employed	9 662	5 579	11 454	8 376	8 175	7 859	4 664	3 598	2 887	2 973
Unemployed	370	580	498	1 087	618	783	367	284	194	385
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	9.4	4.2	11.5	7.0	9.1	7.3	7.3	6.3	11.5
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	9 005	6 760	11 150	10 967	8 528	8 505	4 223	4 913	2 759	3 721
Unemployed	3 163	2 189	3 833	3 862	3 296	3 346	1 824	1 331	1 221	1 128
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.1	32.4	34.4	35.2	38.6	39.3	42.4	27.1	44.3	30.3
Employed	3 010	1 975	3 644	3 031	3 026	2 989	1 677	1 260	1 120	1 016
Unemployed	153	214	177	573	270	355	147	71	101	112
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	9.8	4.6	15.9	8.2	10.6	8.1	5.3	8.3	9.9
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	9 662	5 579	11 454	8 376	8 175	7 859	4 664	3 598	2 887	2 973
Professional specialty occupations	1 274	617	1 858	1 265	1 192	1 136	686	695	420	516
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	668	294	927	559	793	635	363	444	290	319
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 925	1 344	2 510	2 117	1 906	1 825	1 171	643	584	560
Service occupations	1 071	759	1 372	1 101	989	936	697	264	368	291
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 063	697	1 174	1 187	938	1 026	524	347	876	361
Farm operators and managers	560	308	986	375	682	206	103	670	93	207
Farm occupations, except managerial	71	83	647	73	389	85	29	388	32	32
Related agricultural occupations	50	113	194	80	238	34	54	267	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	2	43	64	19	15	20	3	28	3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 142	1 155	2 492	1 617	1 353	1 483	851	444	362	603
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 698	1 458	2 434	1 815	2 104	2 183	1 329	799	552	726
Unpaid family workers	594	325	645	582	485	663	381	222	212	191
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 010	1 975	3 644	3 031	3 026	2 989	1 677	1 260	1 120	1 016
Professional specialty occupations	620	233	828	584	634	656	356	300	227	263
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	431	145	546	335	532	458	197	254	171	216
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 311	942	1 652	1 363	1 208	1 265	853	454	407	369
Service occupations	845	621	1 064	826	715	732	595	222	286	240
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	775	409	774	743	647	605	317	219	438	267
Farm operators and managers	6	20	18	32	122	37	11	39	5	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	14	7	81	28	—	4	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	2	9	23	7	—	33	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	75	42	78	51	13	—	11	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	223	309	294	258	354	353	21	29	25	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	81	57	98	85	37	112	28	34	18	25
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	9 662	5 579	11 454	8 376	8 175	7 859	4 664	3 598	2 887	2 973
Government workers	7 516	4 341	8 167	4 958	5 377	5 909	3 530	2 043	1 427	2 153
Self-employed workers	1 235	749	1 801	2 656	1 744	1 298	837	857	1 310	641
Unpaid family workers	850	453	1 397	729	988	611	263	626	142	179
Unpaid family workers	61	36	89	33	66	41	34	72	8	—
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	135	214	890	207	572	116	122	688	50	42
Self-employed workers	78	143	322	130	265	51	100	329	18	21
Unpaid family workers	57	71	548	77	302	65	22	350	32	21
Unpaid family workers	—	—	20	—	5	—	—	9	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	7	50	40	22	109	35	18	48	7	—
Self-employed workers	7	38	40	15	34	9	18	24	7	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	7	68	22	—	—	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	12	—	—	7	4	—	24	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	7 727	5 984	9 992	10 387	7 672	7 666	3 636	4 430	2 300	3 482
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 234	1 464	1 409	1 750	1 720	1 721	577	1 600	626	914
\$7,500 to \$9,999	511	727	741	1 478	810	645	229	552	173	329
\$10,000 to \$14,999	570	494	793	1 187	680	700	263	349	192	248
\$15,000 to \$19,999	918	873	1 385	2 023	1 278	1 101	512	582	327	573
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 142	921	1 360	1 495	1 047	1 126	440	490	239	445
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1 075	665	1 370	902	828	874	505	256	223	359
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1 397	549	1 537	952	805	992	676	296	262	410
\$35,000 to \$49,999	572	139	928	441	299	363	288	184	116	162
\$50,000 or more	308	152	469	159	205	144	146	121	142	42
Median	\$17 623	\$11 609	\$17 396	\$11 715	\$12 092	\$13 369	\$17 831	\$7 951	\$12 008	\$11 812
Mean	\$19 853	\$14 695	\$20 307	\$14 796	\$15 291	\$16 268	\$19 984	\$12 554	\$17 428	\$14 411
Families										
Median income	6 736	4 807	8 422	8 440	6 219	6 081	2 988	3 436	1 830	2 833
Mean income	\$19 275	\$14 578	\$19 401	\$13 093	\$14 376	\$16 191	\$19 653	\$10 807	\$14 289	\$14 594
Mean income	\$21 511	\$16 735	\$22 156	\$16 255	\$17 107	\$18 776	\$21 749	\$14 812	\$19 584	\$16 486
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	1 191	1 284	1 926	3 924	1 573	1 758	842	1 041	767	709
Mean income	\$3 916	\$3 322	\$4 880	\$5 295	\$4 313	\$3 772	\$4 857	\$2 796	\$3 845	\$3 513
Mean income	\$7 065	\$5 846	\$8 483	\$6 135	\$6 962	\$5 962	\$9 157	\$4 511	\$6 870	\$4 956
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	\$5 606	\$5 075	\$6 541	\$5 064	\$5 085	\$5 721	\$5 914	\$4 308	\$3 924	\$5 055
Households with farm self-employment income	128	236	1 195	227	595	236	126	492	102	70
Mean income	\$27 081	\$24 295	\$28 862	\$22 056	\$23 606	\$26 596	\$22 056	\$21 233	\$38 790	\$25 130
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 905	\$4 738	\$9 038	\$2 744	\$8 262	\$1 369	\$2 723	\$10 151	\$11 916	\$9 833
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	59	145	458	170	187	105	106	135	45	30
25.0 to 49.9 percent	30	22	260	17	71	12	10	85	8	3
50.0 to 74.9 percent	26	21	99	—	84	20	—	15	9	10
75.0 percent or more	13	21	272	23	160	6	4	218	26	16
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	968	818	808	1 172	1 181	876	432	1 015	506	506
Female householder, no husband present	14.4	17.0	9.6	13.7	19.0	14.4	14.5	29.5	27.7	17.9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	184	233	184	195	349	273	162	180	157	96
Percent below poverty level	574	689	790	896	673	818	340	659	381	366
Percent below poverty level	48.2	53.7	41.0	36.2	42.8	46.5	40.4	63.3	49.7	51.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	4 972	3 555	3 614	4 798	5 150	3 792	2 062	4 089	2 529	1 988
Related children under 18 years	18.1	20.7	11.7	15.9	22.3	17.5	16.7	32.1	20.0	29.0
65 years and over	2 249	1 138	1 195	1 623	1 291	859	1 365	1 034	569	569
65 years and over	516	944	726	787	764	933	286	907	314	640

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Acadia	Allen	Ascension	Assumption	Avoyelles	Beauregard	Bienville	Bossier	Caddo	Calcasieu
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	58 945	2 614	637	758	453	2 442	1 583	457	604	791	861
White	52 145	2 487	637	634	283	2 374	1 583	443	492	704	861
Black	6 629	127	—	124	157	56	—	12	112	87	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	50	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	726	66	—	36	34	30	—	—	—	—	16
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	58 945	2 614	637	758	453	2 442	1 583	457	604	791	861
Male	29 861	1 356	304	376	212	1 260	763	217	269	361	424
Female	29 084	1 258	333	382	241	1 182	820	240	335	430	437
Total persons	58 945	2 614	637	758	453	2 442	1 583	457	604	791	861
Under 5 years	3 457	149	34	41	44	127	92	67	37	38	55
5 to 9 years	3 789	204	29	74	19	118	104	7	23	39	66
10 to 14 years	5 359	256	33	92	60	273	238	56	45	49	89
15 to 19 years	6 415	276	93	73	23	306	189	35	36	82	92
20 to 24 years	3 716	142	51	77	32	156	77	16	24	34	49
25 to 29 years	2 751	115	41	46	—	109	51	54	17	36	48
30 to 34 years	2 623	103	18	27	57	62	51	16	40	28	25
35 to 39 years	3 386	133	26	58	16	168	139	45	4	33	111
40 to 44 years	3 541	152	56	54	15	124	64	33	37	78	42
45 to 49 years	3 583	146	50	37	31	208	53	8	29	69	47
50 to 54 years	4 179	155	70	48	46	249	87	22	23	89	50
55 to 59 years	3 976	166	82	25	12	196	112	30	18	67	41
60 to 64 years	4 015	136	23	43	40	175	126	30	56	53	54
65 to 69 years	3 489	179	26	15	11	81	128	37	72	31	62
70 to 74 years	2 280	163	—	23	12	50	24	—	65	4	16
75 to 79 years	1 462	86	—	20	23	31	36	—	37	11	5
80 to 84 years	625	38	—	5	12	4	12	—	34	30	9
85 years and over	299	15	5	—	—	5	—	—	7	20	—
Median	37.0	37.3	38.8	27.4	34.3	37.1	34.0	29.4	52.2	43.6	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	58 945	2 614	637	758	453	2 442	1 583	457	604	791	861
In households	58 945	2 614	637	758	453	2 442	1 583	457	604	791	861
Family householder:	15 876	695	174	167	106	653	399	125	166	229	224
Male	939	51	—	12	21	24	21	3	14	19	8
Female	1 316	38	17	10	16	21	—	—	11	23	32
Nonfamily householder:	1 302	55	20	14	—	16	23	—	29	—	52
Male	15 804	656	173	167	117	674	397	134	175	246	228
Female	20 851	1 006	228	337	164	940	678	179	160	227	307
Child	2 527	108	17	25	29	99	52	16	49	47	10
Other relatives	330	5	8	26	—	15	6	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.03	3.12	3.02	3.73	3.17	3.42	3.52	3.57	2.75	2.92	2.72
Persons per family	3.33	3.37	3.40	3.96	3.44	3.53	3.68	3.57	3.13	3.10	3.35
Persons under 18 years	16 814	799	166	235	123	705	543	157	130	191	273
Percent living with two parents	88.1	91.5	92.8	92.3	100.0	94.3	91.2	94.9	69.2	91.1	96.3
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	4 449	161	60	65	7	166	119	24	17	71	63
Children ever born	1 322	23	20	21	7	46	5	6	9	10	21
Per 1,000 women	297	143	333	323	1 000	277	42	250	529	141	333
Women 25 to 34 years	2 786	125	36	59	24	88	60	38	32	30	30
Children ever born	5 602	281	46	163	36	201	149	59	89	47	96
Per 1,000 women	2 011	2 248	1 278	2 763	1 500	2 284	2 483	1 553	2 781	1 567	3 200
Women 35 to 44 years	3 650	137	36	41	24	162	112	38	25	65	74
Children ever born	11 506	480	112	155	47	509	366	99	29	190	217
Per 1,000 women	3 152	3 504	3 111	3 780	1 958	3 142	3 268	2 605	1 160	2 923	2 932
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	54 871	2 460	608	683	349	2 274	1 510	462	754	495	743
Same house	42 899	2 087	446	527	214	1 898	1 249	308	561	396	524
Different house in United States	11 881	373	162	156	135	376	261	154	193	99	219
Same county	7 352	298	104	156	122	313	165	29	193	99	207
Different county	4 529	75	58	—	—	63	96	125	—	—	12
Same State	2 837	53	33	—	—	63	74	70	—	—	—
Different State	1 692	22	25	—	13	—	22	55	—	—	12
Abroad	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	36 209	1 587	397	401	275	1 462	883	276	439	549	510
Elementary:	8 133	536	57	48	90	341	148	13	102	28	68
0 to 7 years	2 316	87	48	24	31	107	65	26	19	12	50
8 years	7 404	316	60	99	46	398	173	35	116	167	74
High school:	10 160	388	130	94	36	370	236	116	57	180	178
4 years	3 957	106	43	30	25	129	121	23	74	105	87
1 to 3 years	4 239	154	59	106	47	117	140	63	71	57	53
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	22 163	757	314	305	156	975	556	175	210	387	372
Agriculture	7 717	356	66	65	43	361	138	47	36	126	81
Forestry and fisheries	85	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	7	—
Mining	759	27	—	—	—	6	17	2	14	6	48
Construction	1 430	34	32	53	—	117	56	2	15	17	48
Manufacturing	1 983	43	20	55	44	62	69	15	22	53	57
Transportation	688	42	35	16	—	24	11	5	—	25	2
Communications and other public utilities	407	25	2	—	—	10	14	—	13	12	5
Wholesale trade	654	—	—	—	—	16	17	16	4	7	6
Retail trade	2 067	46	32	45	9	40	54	8	17	20	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	695	25	13	8	—	33	6	19	16	6	33
Business and repair services	332	13	—	8	16	23	7	—	—	16	24
Personal services	435	11	8	—	8	—	34	—	—	—	—
Entertainment and recreation services	88	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	—	14	—
Professional and related services	3 690	112	66	55	36	229	82	44	58	66	35
Health services	983	15	12	21	—	86	7	16	5	14	13
Educational services	2 292	91	48	28	36	134	70	28	44	52	18
Public administration	1 133	23	33	—	—	46	45	3	8	6	13

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Caldwell	Cameron	Catahoula	Claiborne	Concordia	De Soto	East Baton Rouge	East Carroll	East Feliciana	Evangeline	Franklin
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	333	537	1 079	507	913	1 071	502	926	788	1 788	2 641
White	243	537	967	391	900	837	495	636	688	1 503	2 442
Black	90	—	112	116	13	234	7	290	100	285	199
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	11	—	—	—	—	10	32	10	—	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	333	537	1 079	507	913	1 071	502	926	788	1 788	2 641
Male	215	261	495	264	471	578	281	478	416	912	1 330
Female	118	276	584	243	442	493	221	448	372	876	1 311
Total persons	333	537	1 079	507	913	1 071	502	926	788	1 788	2 641
Under 5 years	—	17	118	16	69	17	22	69	69	138	128
5 to 9 years	9	33	25	28	35	79	20	80	21	176	120
10 to 14 years	60	73	51	8	66	69	28	117	52	189	225
15 to 19 years	24	58	92	34	97	144	60	140	79	237	332
20 to 24 years	36	38	93	39	58	47	34	52	60	66	204
25 to 29 years	—	—	67	28	54	38	11	38	25	92	81
30 to 34 years	—	—	64	23	54	48	30	60	38	151	64
35 to 39 years	14	20	62	15	63	40	39	42	54	93	161
40 to 44 years	77	40	30	40	64	68	9	28	75	81	197
45 to 49 years	13	24	111	31	56	136	54	66	45	59	263
50 to 54 years	12	23	65	69	86	86	19	51	51	119	223
55 to 59 years	—	24	58	54	69	85	25	94	71	86	181
60 to 64 years	18	39	83	47	70	54	50	78	53	124	169
65 to 69 years	41	56	71	28	48	56	25	20	42	75	166
70 to 74 years	21	23	42	37	10	46	17	—	27	60	76
75 to 79 years	—	41	41	5	—	37	24	5	12	42	21
80 to 84 years	—	17	6	5	14	10	19	7	3	—	17
85 years and over	8	4	—	—	—	11	16	—	11	—	13
Median	41.5	43.1	37.4	48.6	36.9	43.9	43.9	28.4	39.6	29.8	40.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	333	537	1 079	507	913	1 071	502	926	788	1 788	2 641
In households	333	537	1 079	507	913	1 071	502	926	788	1 788	2 641
Family householder:	87	138	329	179	311	143	184	218	467	751	111
Male	—	8	—	6	25	16	—	32	13	31	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder:	18	24	25	10	60	36	36	29	15	22	48
Male	—	16	20	15	14	10	7	29	15	22	48
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	80	145	314	167	270	293	147	209	222	474	754
Child	103	168	331	128	284	370	152	348	262	758	937
Other relatives	45	38	52	12	40	10	17	122	26	23	100
Nonrelatives	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—
Persons per household	3.17	2.89	2.89	2.54	2.86	2.70	2.70	3.78	2.87	3.35	3.11
Persons per family	3.62	3.40	3.12	2.66	3.01	3.06	3.21	4.14	3.21	3.52	3.35
Persons under 18 years	81	171	243	73	234	273	111	326	207	670	669
Percent living with two parents	81.5	91.2	86.0	100.0	86.3	80.2	100.0	75.2	83.1	97.2	87.7
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	—	35	115	35	66	69	39	73	86	153	218
Children ever born	—	15	62	—	24	10	—	30	48	35	41
Per 1,000 women	—	429	539	—	364	145	—	411	558	229	188
Women 25 to 34 years	—	—	70	23	46	52	23	50	36	124	88
Children ever born	—	—	99	42	71	87	46	112	34	282	152
Per 1,000 women	—	—	1 414	1 826	1 543	1 673	2 000	2 240	944	2 274	1 727
Women 35 to 44 years	66	41	52	24	70	45	23	44	53	70	185
Children ever born	271	170	59	89	174	120	63	125	140	338	580
Per 1,000 women	4 106	4 146	1 135	3 708	2 486	2 667	2 739	2 841	2 642	4 829	3 135
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	203	520	1 040	448	1 052	970	265	938	769	1 653	2 736
Same house	203	446	823	253	891	695	226	932	597	1 345	1 947
Different house in United States	—	74	217	195	161	275	39	6	172	308	789
Same county	—	62	109	93	131	153	26	—	31	218	549
Different county	—	12	108	102	30	122	13	6	141	90	240
Same State	—	12	105	10	30	89	—	—	120	52	108
Different State	—	—	3	92	—	33	13	6	21	38	132
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	204	318	700	382	588	715	338	489	507	982	1 632
Elementary:	71	153	207	56	92	55	12	105	48	302	340
0 to 7 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 years	20	26	29	7	23	28	19	28	12	79	134
High school:	11	56	175	96	148	218	45	136	97	172	280
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	73	51	175	104	156	184	63	186	192	254	535
College:	11	—	56	41	81	111	75	30	65	79	122
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	18	32	58	78	88	119	124	4	93	96	221
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	130	189	425	281	328	523	227	318	340	475	1 106
Agriculture	59	38	161	50	208	156	65	148	94	159	377
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	16	30	24	6	32	—	—	10	24	13
Construction	—	50	—	12	9	27	21	31	15	48	43
Manufacturing	—	—	20	73	4	79	36	53	41	23	73
Transportation	22	8	23	14	9	2	7	—	1	13	8
Communications and other public utilities	—	—	—	6	—	24	—	15	17	—	34
Wholesale trade	—	7	—	—	—	14	20	—	10	10	29
Retail trade	33	54	8	22	60	11	11	8	57	187	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	19	18	8	6	—	—	—	7	20	36
Business and repair services	—	—	2	8	—	—	3	—	13	—	9
Personal services	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	4	—	—	14
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	24	29	105	56	45	89	48	36	108	100	246
Health services	13	—	12	24	7	39	6	4	37	20	66
Educational services	—	29	93	25	38	42	17	24	63	71	164
Public administration	25	8	13	18	9	21	7	20	16	21	37

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Grant	Iberia	Iberville	Jackson	Jefferson	Jefferson Davis	Lafayette	Lafourche	La Salle	Lincoln	Livingston
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	374	886	399	149	25	1 790	1 591	904	259	639	847
White	354	764	351	149	19	1 785	1 479	693	259	622	847
Black	20	122	48	—	6	—	112	211	—	9	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	47	32	—	—	31	15	96	—	8	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	374	886	399	149	25	1 790	1 591	904	259	639	847
Male	188	462	175	86	...	908	752	470	144	359	396
Female	186	424	224	63	...	882	839	434	115	280	451
Total persons	374	886	399	149	25	1 790	1 591	904	259	639	847
Under 5 years	14	61	32	—	...	94	65	68	26	16	51
5 to 9 years	43	61	16	10	...	111	110	81	27	34	57
10 to 14 years	28	55	30	3	...	153	134	99	38	64	26
15 to 19 years	18	99	32	20	...	187	268	123	10	81	86
20 to 24 years	24	71	18	9	...	123	117	58	24	56	92
25 to 29 years	34	79	29	10	...	54	50	47	25	—	39
30 to 34 years	27	33	20	—	...	91	54	43	30	35	45
35 to 39 years	41	48	16	11	...	61	70	65	27	73	56
40 to 44 years	13	32	18	9	...	98	114	59	4	2	63
45 to 49 years	16	71	23	—	...	162	63	21	—	16	65
50 to 54 years	37	56	39	10	...	78	85	11	24	153	85
55 to 59 years	54	52	26	22	...	134	72	48	—	29	57
60 to 64 years	15	46	35	36	...	118	92	42	8	15	41
65 to 69 years	10	25	46	9	...	172	51	39	—	38	61
70 to 74 years	—	47	8	—	...	87	93	35	8	10	18
75 to 79 years	—	38	3	—	...	32	87	50	8	17	—
80 to 84 years	—	6	—	—	...	24	46	6	—	—	5
85 years and over	—	6	8	—	...	11	20	9	—	—	—
Median	34.8	32.6	41.8	51.3	...	41.1	34.8	27.4	25.9	37.3	37.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	374	886	399	149	25	1 790	1 591	904	259	639	847
In households	374	886	399	149	...	1 790	1 591	904	259	639	847
Family householder:	116	259	124	53	...	488	367	203	68	181	242
Male	—	6	8	10	...	46	54	7	—	19	7
Female	—	16	7	—	...	23	30	47	—	9	19
Nonfamily householder:	29	22	—	—	...	39	54	13	—	17	9
Male	—	16	—	—	...	39	54	13	—	17	9
Female	—	6	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	111	259	123	53	...	493	383	196	58	180	267
Child	118	295	124	30	...	628	607	395	111	214	292
Other relatives	—	29	8	3	...	73	77	35	22	19	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	5	—	...	—	19	8	—	—	5
Persons per household	2.58	2.92	2.87	2.37	...	3.00	3.15	3.35	3.81	2.83	3.06
Persons per family	2.97	3.20	2.93	2.37	...	3.24	3.53	3.98	3.81	3.07	3.27
Persons under 18 years	103	248	106	26	...	446	507	331	96	147	207
Percent living with two parents	100.0	85.9	92.5	69.2	...	80.9	87.2	99.1	77.1	87.8	100.0
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	33	76	30	9	...	121	175	72	16	53	72
Children ever born	—	38	6	—	...	43	61	26	22	9	13
Per 1,000 women	—	500	200	—	...	355	349	361	1 375	170	181
Women 25 to 34 years	28	59	18	—	...	77	45	40	30	15	45
Children ever born	36	69	24	—	...	172	121	192	65	38	67
Per 1,000 women	1 286	1 169	1 333	—	...	2 234	2 689	4 800	2 167	2 533	1 489
Women 35 to 44 years	36	48	17	11	...	91	122	63	13	45	72
Children ever born	98	164	51	33	...	308	549	172	26	92	212
Per 1,000 women	2 722	3 417	3 000	3 000	...	3 385	4 500	2 730	2 000	2 044	2 944
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	215	798	616	108	...	1 697	1 353	820	226	774	853
Same house	11	609	545	108	...	1 370	1 056	703	201	429	546
Different house in United States	204	189	71	—	...	327	297	105	25	345	307
Same county	54	156	15	—	...	192	241	56	25	263	120
Different county	150	33	56	—	...	135	56	49	—	82	187
Same State	150	33	56	—	...	115	41	49	—	—	57
Different State	—	—	—	—	...	20	15	—	—	82	130
Abroad	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	12	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	247	539	271	107	...	1 122	897	475	134	388	535
Elementary:	23	152	58	29	...	307	259	208	16	9	64
0 to 7 years	18	49	12	—	...	43	20	51	9	28	26
8 years	53	89	76	11	...	255	182	36	8	79	103
High school:	95	125	62	9	...	304	177	110	44	121	148
1 to 3 years	39	50	36	49	...	112	106	26	21	68	110
4 years	19	74	27	9	...	101	153	44	36	83	84
College:	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	166	360	128	74	...	655	590	256	84	283	368
Agriculture	59	78	38	14	...	296	95	90	13	85	86
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	8	—
Mining	10	33	5	—	...	39	33	—	30	2	—
Construction	4	18	3	—	...	51	53	19	—	15	41
Manufacturing	14	77	18	16	...	55	54	41	9	49	43
Transportation	9	8	6	—	...	8	8	6	—	7	32
Communications and other public utilities	—	—	—	—	...	13	13	12	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	—	18	14	—	...	8	60	—	—	7	10
Retail trade	18	24	18	24	...	46	99	50	—	32	50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	22	—	4	...	7	27	—	—	9	30
Business and repair services	—	17	—	—	...	10	30	—	—	—	—
Personal services	—	7	—	—	...	26	41	—	—	—	15
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	23	26	23	7	...	75	33	38	24	69	31
Health services	—	9	8	—	...	34	—	24	4	8	5
Educational services	15	11	10	7	...	35	20	9	20	61	13
Public administration	10	32	3	9	...	29	44	—	8	—	30

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State Counties	Madison	Morehouse	Natchitoches	Orleans	Ouachita	Plaquemines	Pointe Coupee	Rapides	Red River	Richland	Sabine
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	906	646	1 371	—	685	101	1 348	1 756	560	1 535	621
White	684	457	871	—	667	101	1 111	1 575	455	1 426	621
Black	196	189	500	—	18	—	237	181	105	109	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	14	—	—	—	44	—	—	8	60
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	906	646	1 371	—	685	101	1 348	1 756	560	1 535	621
Male	475	356	692	—	369	55	651	879	301	773	326
Female	431	290	679	—	316	46	697	877	259	762	295
Total persons	906	646	1 371	—	685	101	1 348	1 756	560	1 535	621
Under 5 years	48	70	62	—	54	—	131	128	27	66	34
5 to 9 years	59	53	107	—	5	28	137	86	50	94	52
10 to 14 years	78	28	155	—	65	14	101	144	65	110	15
15 to 19 years	41	52	151	—	95	27	91	195	27	75	62
20 to 24 years	106	65	69	—	23	—	120	99	31	85	32
25 to 29 years	72	66	96	—	22	—	92	70	39	81	38
30 to 34 years	32	35	41	—	17	—	46	66	36	55	17
35 to 39 years	8	28	90	—	69	7	117	116	20	53	36
40 to 44 years	33	35	106	—	80	25	67	93	28	53	15
45 to 49 years	52	36	33	—	43	—	58	51	25	121	32
50 to 54 years	88	18	73	—	27	—	83	91	33	144	37
55 to 59 years	35	38	78	—	35	—	70	122	71	216	50
60 to 64 years	50	16	91	—	41	—	87	171	54	196	134
65 to 69 years	140	33	112	—	71	—	73	115	36	72	65
70 to 74 years	19	40	35	—	7	—	23	71	15	72	—
75 to 79 years	45	7	37	—	25	—	24	103	3	8	2
80 to 84 years	—	4	20	—	6	—	15	14	—	26	—
85 years and over	—	2	15	—	1	—	11	21	—	8	—
Median	41.4	27.7	35.2	—	39.5	19.0	30.2	38.9	36.3	48.9	46.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	906	646	1 371	—	685	101	1 348	1 756	560	1 535	621
In households	906	646	1 371	—	685	101	1 348	1 756	560	1 535	621
Family householders:	272	157	333	—	209	15	373	518	143	482	192
Male	—	17	45	—	14	—	25	14	26	13	—
Female	—	24	43	—	21	—	34	17	53	2	—
Nonfamily householders:	24	21	21	—	18	—	15	51	15	73	—
Spouse	283	147	329	—	193	17	368	524	159	454	187
Child	298	189	429	—	198	69	507	578	166	394	220
Other relatives	29	91	171	—	47	—	39	37	34	66	20
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.06	2.95	3.10	—	2.84	6.73	3.11	2.85	2.79	2.47	3.20
Persons per family	3.24	3.45	3.46	—	2.96	6.73	3.30	3.14	3.12	2.85	3.22
Persons under 18 years	221	213	422	—	169	50	424	472	159	345	131
Percent living with two parents	88.7	64.8	74.2	—	69.2	100.0	86.6	95.1	94.3	85.8	95.4
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	47	47	85	—	29	10	101	128	16	71	62
Children ever born	5	68	14	—	20	—	64	46	6	38	45
Per 1,000 women	106	1 447	165	—	690	—	634	359	375	535	726
Women 25 to 34 years	57	40	72	—	19	—	77	84	47	39	23
Children ever born	100	125	132	—	842	—	172	117	118	118	32
Per 1,000 women	1 754	3 125	1 833	—	842	—	2 234	1 393	1 766	2 000	1 391
Women 35 to 44 years	24	29	90	—	82	17	93	116	21	43	24
Children ever born	80	51	253	—	159	75	221	372	87	108	96
Per 1,000 women	3 333	1 759	2 811	—	1 939	4 412	2 376	3 207	4 143	2 512	4 000
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	990	652	1 447	—	644	—	1 234	1 713	502	1 455	649
Same house	831	503	832	—	611	—	892	1 357	283	1 163	576
Different house in United States	159	149	615	—	33	—	342	336	219	292	73
Same county	105	52	194	—	—	—	180	195	16	181	73
Different county	54	97	421	—	33	—	162	141	203	111	—
Same State	54	87	261	—	—	—	100	85	203	49	—
Different State	—	10	160	—	33	—	62	56	—	62	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	574	358	827	—	443	32	768	1 104	360	1 105	426
Elementary:	174	31	177	—	47	—	162	217	33	252	59
0 to 7 years	60	9	107	—	30	—	42	34	18	132	16
8 years	59	89	87	—	66	—	114	242	150	208	197
High school:	194	106	188	—	160	9	233	369	90	399	90
4 years	61	70	134	—	77	10	131	117	51	58	34
1 to 3 years	26	53	134	—	63	13	86	125	18	56	30
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	269	171	490	—	322	34	451	569	225	662	279
Agriculture	174	92	151	—	143	9	136	210	69	211	61
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	9
Mining	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	32	5	—	15
Construction	—	17	—	—	36	9	60	44	9	50	—
Manufacturing	10	13	61	—	24	—	39	37	51	25	47
Transportation	—	11	—	—	—	—	27	15	—	26	14
Communications and other public utilities	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	29	—
Wholesale trade	—	11	—	—	—	—	13	15	—	6	—
Retail trade	19	8	50	—	38	—	38	18	22	156	34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12	—	29	—	26	—	20	7	—	8	—
Business and repair services	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	—
Personal services	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	—	8	5
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Professional and related services	36	21	122	—	47	6	72	102	38	78	50
Health services	22	7	53	—	—	—	22	43	19	29	7
Educational services	14	14	69	—	26	—	33	52	8	8	43
Public administration	—	21	13	—	—	10	44	21	7	65	31

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	St. Bernard	St. Charles	St. Helena	St. James	St. John the Baptist	St. Landry	St. Martin	St. Mary	St. Tammany	Tangipahoa	Tensas
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	52	22	700	473	73	2 772	931	163	932	2 707	1 533
White	52	22	683	277	73	2 098	768	113	869	2 528	846
Black	—	—	17	196	—	646	163	50	63	169	687
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	25	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	24	21	18
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	52	22	700	473	73	2 772	931	163	932	2 707	1 533
Male	19	...	369	172	28	1 379	465	63	520	1 391	741
Female	33	...	331	301	45	1 393	466	100	412	1 316	792
Total persons	52	22	700	473	73	2 772	931	163	932	2 707	1 533
Under 5 years	—	...	16	40	—	200	58	19	75	135	112
5 to 9 years	9	...	72	38	—	118	72	8	45	240	144
10 to 14 years	6	...	79	86	23	244	102	17	86	258	159
15 to 19 years	16	...	87	64	—	286	124	8	72	365	169
20 to 24 years	—	...	20	25	11	156	59	7	61	167	92
25 to 29 years	—	...	16	7	—	89	35	—	48	129	111
30 to 34 years	—	...	36	21	—	107	42	—	95	148	86
35 to 39 years	7	...	57	30	7	137	91	—	53	162	92
40 to 44 years	6	...	36	23	9	121	46	25	36	171	68
45 to 49 years	—	...	66	7	—	185	18	—	76	242	57
50 to 54 years	8	...	74	14	23	223	44	8	48	128	89
55 to 59 years	—	...	29	33	—	195	83	8	42	192	97
60 to 64 years	—	...	46	27	—	246	36	20	73	138	60
65 to 69 years	—	...	36	33	—	151	32	—	39	119	84
70 to 74 years	—	...	15	8	—	159	63	9	25	62	76
75 to 79 years	—	...	15	9	—	77	18	8	44	30	26
80 to 84 years	—	...	—	8	—	54	8	17	7	14	—
85 years and over	—	...	—	—	—	24	—	9	7	7	11
Median	16.9	...	37.1	21.0	36.8	42.0	31.8	44.5	34.2	32.0	29.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	52	22	700	473	73	2 772	931	163	932	2 707	1 533
In households	52	...	700	473	73	2 772	931	163	932	2 707	1 533
Family householder:	10	...	191	87	21	726	194	38	246	680	391
Male	—	...	—	14	—	50	26	9	—	41	23
Female	—	...	—	8	—	89	20	—	58	91	23
Nonfamily householder:	—	...	15	17	—	102	9	9	13	14	51
Male	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	11	...	197	88	18	681	194	31	246	704	403
Child	31	...	281	217	34	970	404	48	318	1 055	564
Other relatives	—	...	—	42	—	139	84	28	39	82	66
Nonrelatives	—	...	—	—	—	15	—	—	12	40	12
Persons per household	...	...	3.15	3.75	3.48	2.87	3.74	2.91	2.94	3.28	3.14
Persons per family	...	...	3.50	4.44	3.48	3.31	4.10	3.28	3.45	3.55	3.50
Persons under 18 years	31	...	231	209	23	779	303	52	262	868	536
Percent living with two parents	100.0	...	100.0	57.4	100.0	92.0	87.8	78.8	95.0	86.6	84.1
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	7	...	53	62	11	246	79	7	41	281	137
Children ever born	—	...	—	16	—	60	30	7	—	70	55
Per 1,000 women	—	...	—	258	—	244	380	1 000	—	249	401
Women 25 to 34 years	—	...	29	19	—	94	43	—	92	136	108
Children ever born	—	...	65	50	—	177	44	—	146	237	309
Per 1,000 women	—	...	2 241	2 632	—	1 883	1 023	—	1 587	1 743	2 861
Women 35 to 44 years	7	...	42	47	7	118	60	16	41	205	83
Children ever born	21	...	147	205	35	436	253	78	94	615	190
Per 1,000 women	3 000	...	3 500	4 362	5 000	3 695	4 217	4 875	2 293	3 000	3 585
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	74	...	810	449	—	2 447	835	90	833	2 151	1 432
Same house	74	...	664	219	—	2 097	678	90	553	1 774	1 109
Different house in United States	—	...	146	230	—	350	157	—	264	377	323
Same county	—	...	89	136	—	269	22	—	132	267	158
Different county	—	...	57	94	—	81	135	—	132	110	165
Same State	—	...	57	30	—	20	46	—	107	89	49
Different State	—	...	—	64	—	61	89	—	25	21	116
Abroad	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	21	...	426	220	39	1 768	516	104	593	1 542	857
Elementary:	—	...	46	49	—	670	210	24	123	249	287
0 to 7 years	—	...	—	—	—	119	12	26	28	86	97
8 years	—	...	102	75	7	282	59	8	91	320	140
High school:	—	...	142	79	32	456	137	26	177	501	179
4 years	17	...	89	17	—	100	33	7	56	215	46
1 to 3 years	4	...	30	—	—	141	65	13	118	171	108
4 or more years	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	10	...	308	110	39	922	335	39	458	1 163	422
Agriculture	—	...	106	21	—	297	96	23	145	603	242
Forestry and fisheries	—	...	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	3	—
Mining	—	...	—	—	—	15	23	—	27	7	20
Construction	—	...	30	—	9	71	11	—	13	40	—
Manufacturing	—	...	18	21	12	51	35	—	40	46	2
Transportation	—	...	12	8	—	52	16	—	13	38	—
Communications and other public utilities	—	...	19	—	—	5	—	—	17	15	13
Wholesale trade	—	...	11	13	—	87	7	—	49	39	18
Retail trade	—	...	9	—	—	99	36	—	39	62	17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	...	4	—	11	9	—	—	20	43	10
Business and repair services	—	...	—	16	—	9	—	—	13	9	—
Personal services	—	...	5	—	—	19	16	—	9	28	21
Entertainment and recreation services	—	...	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	14	—
Professional and related services	—	...	42	21	7	146	54	16	66	153	59
Health services	—	...	25	7	—	45	24	—	5	41	28
Educational services	—	...	15	14	—	85	23	16	28	105	31
Public administration	10	...	52	10	—	54	27	—	—	63	20

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Terrebonne	Union	Vermilion	Vernon	Washington	Webster	West Baton Rouge	West Carroll	West Feliciana	Winn
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	276	430	2 524	872	1 417	646	284	1 956	357	148
White	229	430	2 476	852	1 390	604	233	1 798	229	148
Black	25	—	15	20	15	42	51	158	128	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	22	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	276	430	2 524	872	1 417	646	284	1 956	357	148
Male	158	215	1 231	517	772	328	141	1 015	185	75
Female	118	215	1 293	355	645	318	143	941	172	73
Total persons	276	430	2 524	872	1 417	646	284	1 956	357	148
Under 5 years	4	27	96	43	84	23	17	82	23	8
5 to 9 years	—	20	114	76	93	22	39	126	23	—
10 to 14 years	50	3	174	106	101	45	18	191	44	27
15 to 19 years	56	24	289	82	138	47	32	213	69	25
20 to 24 years	25	33	175	37	109	12	12	64	38	—
25 to 29 years	11	6	169	28	23	46	15	83	28	—
30 to 34 years	—	2	71	75	75	18	21	102	24	16
35 to 39 years	9	32	77	59	103	31	34	46	7	—
40 to 44 years	8	13	114	105	110	53	12	226	27	9
45 to 49 years	6	2	152	37	75	51	25	116	22	18
50 to 54 years	28	26	165	38	119	74	33	165	35	22
55 to 59 years	26	17	179	60	120	52	13	108	17	—
60 to 64 years	18	32	146	41	75	46	6	185	—	10
65 to 69 years	8	95	215	50	73	49	7	60	—	—
70 to 74 years	14	74	222	22	61	49	—	110	—	7
75 to 79 years	13	13	132	13	51	26	—	21	—	—
80 to 84 years	—	6	34	—	7	2	—	48	—	6
85 years and over	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	26.4	60.8	44.3	34.3	39.2	47.5	32.1	41.6	23.2	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	276	430	2 524	872	1 417	646	284	1 956	357	148
In households	276	430	2 524	872	1 417	646	284	1 956	357	148
Family householder: Male	62	160	688	245	431	211	67	490	71	42
Female	11	7	45	—	18	9	15	45	—	—
Nonfamily householder: Male	—	8	105	—	14	25	—	27	6	—
Female	—	6	176	—	15	18	—	82	—	—
Spouse	55	149	667	250	420	186	62	494	69	38
Child	138	88	703	316	477	172	127	702	200	60
Other relatives	10	12	127	12	36	20	13	55	11	8
Nonrelatives	—	—	13	49	6	5	—	61	—	—
Persons per household	3.78	2.38	2.49	3.56	2.96	2.46	3.46	3.04	4.64	3.52
Persons per family	3.78	2.49	3.04	3.36	3.08	2.72	3.46	3.34	4.94	3.52
Persons under 18 years	93	70	523	269	374	131	98	570	125	49
Percent living with two parents	72.0	100.0	81.8	87.4	95.5	94.7	82.7	83.2	91.2	83.7
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	33	34	226	30	97	24	20	87	56	14
Children ever born	4	42	—	—	29	—	—	—	44	—
Per 1,000 women	121	118	186	—	299	—	—	23	786	—
Women 25 to 34 years	11	3	89	53	55	28	26	85	31	8
Children ever born	143	6	130	114	115	32	37	127	53	32
Per 1,000 women	13 000	2 000	1 461	2 151	2 091	1 143	1 423	1 494	1 710	4 000
Women 35 to 44 years	6	22	129	91	114	50	21	146	18	9
Children ever born	18	43	465	252	309	106	27	558	67	27
Per 1,000 women	3 000	1 955	3 605	2 769	2 711	2 120	1 286	3 822	3 722	3 000
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	243	373	2 437	569	961	555	272	2 000	435	205
Same house	238	339	1 940	472	853	367	151	1 508	383	174
Different house in United States	5	34	497	54	108	188	121	492	52	31
Same county	—	17	302	54	108	173	61	344	13	31
Different county	5	17	195	—	—	15	60	148	39	—
Same State	—	10	98	—	—	—	33	100	39	—
Different State	5	7	97	—	—	15	27	48	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	141	323	1 676	528	892	497	166	1 280	160	88
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	72	29	652	63	93	82	30	265	19	21
8 years	16	17	118	29	47	14	15	80	4	11
High school: 1 to 3 years	5	135	242	157	208	112	10	386	32	11
4 years	30	71	341	212	313	157	61	378	14	27
College: 1 to 3 years	8	40	194	19	130	78	50	43	54	—
4 or more years	10	31	129	48	101	54	—	128	37	18
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	100	187	862	320	654	259	125	664	141	47
Agriculture	28	44	369	43	304	50	30	356	16	—
Forestry and fisheries	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Mining	6	10	75	21	11	17	—	24	7	—
Construction	3	13	33	41	26	26	—	37	16	—
Manufacturing	6	6	44	35	59	31	9	—	20	21
Transportation	8	7	32	7	19	13	8	7	—	8
Communications and other public utilities	—	25	2	—	3	2	10	—	18	—
Wholesale trade	—	10	32	16	10	19	10	9	—	—
Retail trade	39	38	42	59	59	17	18	27	20	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	29	14	24	31	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	—	—	23	—	13	7	19	—	—	—
Personal services	—	—	30	—	6	12	—	12	9	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	5	3	115	56	88	40	16	160	35	18
Health services	—	1	24	7	9	6	—	39	11	—
Educational services	5	—	83	42	79	20	16	105	24	18
Public administration	5	—	43	18	25	25	5	22	—	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Acadia	Allen	Ascension	Assumption	Avoyelles	Beauregard	Blenville	Bossier	Caddo	Calcasieu
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	44 941	1 941	504	545	330	1 871	1 117	316	499	638	623
Labor force	23 116	789	319	319	156	1 007	565	183	217	387	372
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.4	40.6	63.3	58.5	47.3	53.8	50.6	57.9	43.5	60.7	59.7
Employed	22 163	757	314	305	156	975	556	175	210	387	372
Unemployed	933	32	5	14	—	32	9	8	7	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.1	1.6	4.4	—	3.2	1.6	4.4	3.2	—	—
Female, 16 years and over	22 246	967	234	285	150	917	572	165	269	340	324
Labor force	7 203	188	106	112	65	259	197	75	84	138	117
Percent of female, 16 years and over	32.4	19.4	45.3	39.3	43.3	28.2	34.4	45.5	31.2	40.6	36.1
Employed	6 864	161	106	98	65	244	197	75	84	138	117
Unemployed	339	27	—	14	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	14.4	—	12.5	—	5.8	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	22 163	757	314	305	156	975	556	175	210	387	372
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 455	94	95	84	40	115	71	59	45	44	47
Professional specialty occupations	1 951	71	44	42	29	58	55	32	26	15	22
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	4 139	136	53	63	9	220	106	40	15	93	76
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 208	83	28	6	—	120	59	34	13	58	40
Service occupations	1 802	34	15	—	24	104	47	—	48	61	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7 452	350	66	56	34	342	124	46	31	104	81
Farm operators and managers	5 759	280	64	46	24	312	94	42	25	92	67
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 551	70	2	10	10	30	24	2	6	12	14
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 333	74	31	58	26	94	156	10	55	31	102
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 982	69	54	44	23	100	52	20	16	54	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	747	4	6	14	—	13	—	2	—	—	13
Employed females 16 years and over	6 864	161	106	98	65	244	197	75	84	138	117
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 833	52	61	50	29	60	49	34	35	29	37
Professional specialty occupations	1 288	40	39	35	29	42	43	20	16	13	18
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 616	60	25	21	9	103	72	37	13	46	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 637	45	14	6	—	63	54	31	13	33	33
Service occupations	1 142	34	15	—	15	61	21	—	21	28	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	613	15	—	27	—	7	27	—	8	6	—
Farm operators and managers	407	—	—	27	—	7	11	—	8	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	190	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	84	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	576	—	5	—	9	13	20	4	7	29	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
Employed persons 16 years and over	22 163	757	314	305	156	975	556	175	210	387	372
Private wage and salary workers	10 974	319	153	181	79	378	309	69	119	244	257
Government workers	4 364	144	81	64	36	264	116	49	72	34	25
Self-employed workers	6 395	292	78	54	41	327	123	57	19	103	90
Unpaid family workers	430	2	2	6	—	6	8	—	—	6	—
Male, employed in agriculture	7 020	341	66	38	43	354	105	44	23	108	81
Wage and salary workers	1 932	72	—	19	10	76	20	3	12	38	27
Self-employed workers	4 914	269	64	19	33	278	77	41	11	70	54
Unpaid family workers	174	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	697	15	—	27	—	7	33	3	13	18	—
Wage and salary workers	196	12	—	7	—	—	22	—	5	—	—
Self-employed workers	366	3	—	20	—	7	11	3	8	12	—
Unpaid family workers	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	19 433	839	211	203	143	714	450	128	220	271	316
Less than \$5,000	2 526	96	30	16	6	61	54	36	47	35	30
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 654	76	—	10	—	72	47	—	16	12	25
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 479	79	8	27	33	33	20	—	—	—	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 933	107	19	28	26	98	41	22	32	32	47
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 404	93	34	21	30	154	42	11	39	20	41
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 091	102	19	—	25	77	21	11	33	63	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 730	157	47	48	—	88	126	16	15	67	91
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 801	77	40	20	23	81	62	23	10	29	25
\$50,000 or more	1 815	52	14	33	—	50	37	9	28	13	20
Median	\$17 042	\$17 440	\$23 125	\$19 875	\$15 650	\$17 473	\$25 000	\$18 611	\$16 875	\$23 494	\$20 167
Mean	\$24 266	\$22 920	\$27 728	\$26 929	\$17 288	\$23 118	\$24 819	\$21 210	\$21 961	\$29 489	\$24 401
Families	16 815	746	174	179	127	677	420	128	180	248	232
Median income	\$18 712	\$18 750	\$26 324	\$26 250	\$15 750	\$17 746	\$26 500	\$18 611	\$17 857	\$23 295	\$22 500
Mean income	\$25 860	\$23 825	\$29 903	\$28 870	\$17 902	\$23 601	\$25 841	\$21 210	\$24 204	\$29 758	\$27 194
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	2 839	98	45	32	16	52	36	—	40	23	84
Median income	\$7 253	\$9 786	\$12 616	\$8 875	\$15 268	\$9 000	\$6 500	—	\$7 125	\$25 721	\$18 542
Mean income	\$12 914	\$14 859	\$14 318	\$8 787	\$12 413	\$10 345	\$8 802	—	\$11 867	\$26 587	\$16 687
Per capita income	\$8 032	\$7 344	\$9 141	\$7 423	\$5 687	\$6 782	\$7 042	\$6 138	\$8 254	\$10 219	\$8 755
Households with farm self-employment income	9 757	467	134	69	46	491	265	81	77	189	135
Mean income	\$30 478	\$26 879	\$34 272	\$35 124	\$16 493	\$26 340	\$27 417	\$24 708	\$23 773	\$23 209	\$32 832
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 391	\$11 223	\$13 663	\$6 029	\$11 434	\$13 150	\$2 373	\$1 115	\$4 629	\$3 878	\$4 617
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	3 641	139	60	39	5	198	131	33	30	93	36
25.0 to 49.9 percent	1 447	85	25	5	7	72	16	—	11	13	12
50.0 to 74.9 percent	1 263	76	19	12	10	80	32	15	8	35	15
75.0 percent or more	2 341	132	24	7	24	129	17	9	—	16	21
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	2 035	110	17	17	6	83	46	36	19	28	38
Percent below poverty level	12.1	14.7	9.8	9.5	4.7	12.3	11.0	28.1	10.6	11.3	16.4
Female householder, no husband present	183	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	725	20	13	9	—	—	6	—	8	—	5
Percent below poverty level	25.5	20.4	28.9	28.1	—	—	16.7	—	20.0	—	6.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 470	495	69	96	13	360	183	86	75	71	154
Percent below poverty level	14.4	18.9	10.8	13.0	2.9	14.7	11.6	18.8	12.4	9.0	17.9
Related children under 18 years	3 152	230	18	39	—	126	81	14	16	15	71
65 years and over	1 115	18	11	9	—	16	24	25	17	13	20

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	Caldwell	Cameron	Catahoula	Claiborne	Concordia	De Soto	East Baton Rouge	East Carroll	East Feliciana	Evangeline	Franklin
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	264	401	877	440	724	865	413	651	618	1 212	2 079
Employed	130	189	425	281	337	555	234	348	361	515	1 152
Unemployed	130	189	425	281	328	523	227	318	340	475	1 106
Percent of civilian labor force	49.2	47.1	48.5	63.9	46.5	64.2	56.7	53.5	58.4	42.5	55.4
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	99	203	457	219	354	380	183	324	312	590	1 024
Employed	35	54	151	102	59	163	80	90	117	129	421
Unemployed	35	54	151	102	59	163	80	84	107	124	412
Percent of civilian labor force	35.4	26.6	33.0	46.6	16.7	42.9	43.7	27.8	37.5	21.9	41.1
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	130	189	425	281	328	523	227	318	340	475	1 106
Professional specialty occupations	—	43	30	53	51	116	50	47	96	54	144
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	35	22	73	88	41	42	37	37	55	34	81
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	15	27	35	22	18	45	26	30	44	121
Service occupations	—	9	52	23	7	37	—	6	31	56	123
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	52	31	155	38	180	160	61	142	94	159	377
Farm operators and managers	52	31	139	33	128	114	61	106	59	121	325
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	16	5	52	40	—	36	35	33	52
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	16	21	32	15	89	35	15	14	47	83
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14	68	94	47	34	77	25	53	59	73	136
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	17	—	22	—	13	—	25	27	29	42
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	35	54	151	102	59	163	80	84	107	124	412
Professional specialty occupations	—	23	19	21	25	67	17	12	55	28	88
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	35	22	37	53	13	32	42	47	30	49	171
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	15	22	27	13	18	31	26	30	14	88
Service occupations	—	9	47	9	7	33	—	6	6	27	99
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	6	7	6	8	14	—	11	3	8
Farm operators and managers	—	—	7	7	6	8	14	—	—	—	8
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	—	42	12	8	12	7	19	5	17	39
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	130	189	425	281	328	523	227	318	340	475	1 106
Government workers	35	108	189	156	104	280	134	150	169	227	574
Self-employed workers	36	52	106	63	40	67	34	57	108	94	243
Unpaid family workers	59	29	128	57	174	162	59	111	63	151	264
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	59	31	155	37	202	146	51	148	83	156	369
Self-employed workers	—	9	45	6	48	23	29	50	26	31	133
Unpaid family workers	59	22	108	26	144	123	22	98	57	125	225
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	—	7	6	13	6	10	14	—	11	3	8
Self-employed workers	—	7	6	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	7	6	8	14	—	—	—	8

INCOME IN 1979

Households											
Less than \$5,000	105	186	374	200	319	397	186	245	275	533	850
\$5,000 to \$7,499	23	4	41	9	30	59	—	54	14	124	96
\$7,500 to \$9,999	29	13	58	—	43	12	19	18	18	46	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	14	40	10	—	7	—	18	—	39	88
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7	24	82	35	25	103	14	47	49	72	121
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—	37	34	47	22	22	40	9	23	49	109
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	23	17	6	64	58	13	36	57	92	87
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	13	47	47	52	50	36	11	55	68	110
\$50,000 or more	13	41	24	31	44	53	20	18	33	20	103
Median	23	17	31	15	39	33	44	34	26	23	86
Mean	\$12 679	\$20 227	\$13 191	\$19 929	\$22 147	\$19 408	\$30 129	\$12 196	\$22 393	\$12 583	\$18 259
Mean	\$57 105	\$33 191	\$23 143	\$27 164	\$28 986	\$23 399	\$37 869	\$21 949	\$26 026	\$16 472	\$25 883
Families											
Median income	87	146	329	185	295	327	143	216	231	498	762
Mean income	\$28 125	\$22 708	\$14 388	\$25 074	\$23 264	\$20 647	\$32 869	\$14 000	\$23 807	\$15 221	\$19 911
Mean income	\$67 836	\$25 945	\$25 880	\$28 745	\$30 950	\$25 768	\$43 938	\$23 430	\$27 145	\$17 326	\$27 993
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	18	40	45	15	24	71	43	31	47	35	88
Mean income	\$4 900	\$16 771	\$4 083	\$12 028	\$5 143	\$5 875	\$17 100	\$3 278	\$12 619	\$3 808	\$4 692
Mean income	\$5 238	\$59 639	\$3 132	\$7 664	\$4 847	\$11 992	\$17 684	\$10 043	\$18 763	\$4 326	\$7 613
Per capita income											
Households with farm self-employment income	\$18 843	\$11 454	\$7 933	\$10 642	\$10 103	\$8 694	\$14 168	\$5 933	\$9 165	\$4 909	\$8 355
Mean income	52	81	173	112	166	210	101	115	140	238	427
Mean farm self-employment income	\$109 080	\$20 338	\$37 668	\$32 508	\$26 926	\$30 237	\$50 816	\$30 201	\$32 708	\$21 901	\$32 059
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	\$17 692	\$5 812	\$13 191	\$10 582	\$18 898	\$8 424	\$446	\$18 511	\$12 923	\$9 735	\$15 426
Less than 25.0 percent	22	34	41	44	41	86	58	51	60	91	127
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6	14	21	20	6	12	6	10	17	36	70
50.0 to 74.9 percent	11	—	43	16	24	14	—	13	23	41	40
75.0 percent or more	13	29	52	11	95	47	4	41	20	58	173

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families											
Percent below poverty level	7	4	26	8	20	34	4	61	7	125	67
Female householder, no husband present	8.0	2.7	7.9	4.3	6.8	10.4	2.8	28.2	3.0	25.1	8.8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	22	7	10	14	—	13	11	20	28
Percent below poverty level	—	—	48.9	46.7	41.7	19.7	—	41.9	23.4	57.1	31.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	14	14	104	66	50	104	18	317	49	453	276
Related children under 18 years	4.2	2.6	9.7	13.0	5.5	9.7	3.6	34.2	6.2	25.3	10.5
65 years and over	—	10	33	13	—	18	—	177	24	159	115
Percent below poverty level	—	—	9	—	—	36	—	3	12	73	37

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Grant	Iberia	Iberville	Jackson	Jefferson	Jefferson Davis	Lafayette	Lafourche	La Salle	Lincoln	Livingston
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	289	675	321	128	...	1 406	1 211	620	163	525	713
Labor force	173	365	134	74	...	661	611	268	84	290	412
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.9	54.1	41.7	57.8	...	47.0	50.5	43.2	51.5	55.2	57.8
Employed	166	360	128	74	...	655	590	256	84	283	368
Unemployed	7	5	6	...	...	6	21	12	...	7	35
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	1.4	4.5	...	...	0.9	3.4	4.5	...	2.4	8.7
Female, 16 years and over	144	345	170	63	...	702	640	302	74	260	344
Labor force	51	129	38	23	...	166	188	64	16	88	138
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.4	37.4	22.4	36.5	...	23.6	29.4	21.2	21.6	33.8	40.1
Employed	51	124	32	23	...	160	174	64	16	81	138
Unemployed	...	5	6	...	...	6	14	...	...	7	...
Percent of civilian labor force	...	3.9	15.8	...	...	3.6	7.4	...	...	8.0	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	166	360	128	74	...	655	590	256	84	283	368
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	34	84	13	...	...	33	83	28	28	76	65
Professional specialty occupations	24	42	...	...	...	33	28	17	24	38	25
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	24	97	25	34	...	78	158	38	5	44	102
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	27	9	...	13	...	37	54	17	...	17	78
Service occupations	9	12	...	3	...	73	57	3	...	8	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	59	59	36	23	...	287	119	90	13	78	80
Farm operators and managers	43	47	33	4	...	210	88	59	5	61	50
Farm occupations, except managerial	16	12	3	10	...	77	7	31	8	17	30
Related agricultural occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	47	36	...	...	102	51	43	30	31	69
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18	61	18	14	...	82	122	54	...	46	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	19	...	...	...	23	38	28	...	...	7
Employed females 16 years and over	51	124	32	23	...	160	174	64	16	81	138
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	24	21	10	...	...	25	27	9	11	46	26
Professional specialty occupations	24	9	...	...	...	25	14	9	11	38	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	27	62	14	13	...	57	100	30	5	19	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	27	54	8	4	...	37	41	17	5	17	54
Service occupations	...	7	...	3	...	53	19	3	...	8	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	...	6	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	8	14
Farm operators and managers	...	6	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	4
Farm occupations, except managerial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
Related agricultural occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	...	28	6	7	...	6	14	22	...	...	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	...	8	...	...	...	6	6	8	...	...	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	166	360	128	74	...	655	590	256	84	283	368
Private wage and salary workers	89	212	72	51	...	345	345	178	54	140	204
Government workers	41	47	26	16	...	80	88	15	12	54	75
Self-employed workers	36	86	30	7	...	218	143	63	10	81	76
Unpaid family workers	...	15	...	...	...	12	14	...	8	8	13
Male, employed in agriculture	59	62	36	14	...	284	81	90	13	77	66
Wage and salary workers	23	14	20	10	...	93	...	48	...	16	14
Self-employed workers	36	43	16	4	...	179	74	42	5	61	46
Unpaid family workers	...	5	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	6
Female, employed in agriculture	...	16	2	...	...	12	14	...	...	8	20
Wage and salary workers	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	9
Self-employed workers	...	6	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	...	4
Unpaid family workers	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	145	303	139	63	10	596	505	270	68	226	277
Less than \$5,000	28	8	31	...	6	60	56	40	8	26	20
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4	15	11	9	...	29	26	29	...	45	11
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9	27	...	...	...	30	78	32	5	11	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	29	56	25	22	4	116	81	30	...	31	31
\$15,000 to \$19,999	30	48	23	23	...	75	52	41	9	...	19
\$20,000 to \$24,999	26	51	23	...	...	77	65	26	4	18	75
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19	63	16	...	...	117	37	11	30	46	68
\$35,000 to \$49,999	...	22	6	9	...	34	69	41	8	31	12
\$50,000 or more	...	13	4	...	...	58	41	20	4	18	23
Median	\$15 368	\$19 760	\$15 347	\$15 054	\$4 583	\$19 189	\$15 871	\$15 244	\$26 538	\$17 500	\$22 101
Mean	\$13 673	\$22 540	\$17 097	\$16 637	\$7 469	\$24 184	\$23 280	\$34 597	\$26 931	\$26 584	\$23 209
Families	116	265	132	63	10	534	421	210	68	200	249
Median income	\$17 500	\$19 471	\$15 833	\$15 054	\$4 583	\$20 969	\$16 875	\$16 280	\$26 538	\$21 806	\$22 154
Mean income	\$14 297	\$23 251	\$17 569	\$16 637	\$7 469	\$25 977	\$25 167	\$40 803	\$26 931	\$29 419	\$23 453
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	29	38	12	...	...	62	103	68	...	26	33
Median income	\$10 846	\$16 153	\$3 667	...	...	\$6 000	\$9 324	\$4 357	...	\$5 444	\$15 877
Mean income	\$11 175	\$17 578	\$4 469	...	...	\$8 739	\$11 219	\$11 364	...	\$4 776	\$17 857
Per capita income	\$5 436	\$7 742	\$5 808	\$6 957	...	\$8 026	\$7 897	\$10 236	\$7 021	\$8 894	\$7 764
Households with farm self-employment income	73	137	43	13	...	329	243	117	34	99	129
Mean income	\$18 800	\$28 342	\$23 722	\$16 281	...	\$29 848	\$29 318	\$62 446	\$31 584	\$39 278	\$23 722
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 418	\$4 442	\$4 890	\$1 290	...	\$11 651	\$4 747	\$5 360	\$3 309	\$9 158	\$1 945
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	38	72	13	13	...	125	140	55	29	39	86
25.0 to 49.9 percent	...	35	19	...	...	58	43	14	...	15	12
50.0 to 74.9 percent	26	11	...	...	...	49	9	...	...	8	14
75.0 percent or more	...	14	5	...	...	80	34	24	5	20	2
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	32	8	24	...	6	35	43	20	5	24	9
Percent below poverty level	27.6	3.0	18.2	...	60.0	6.6	10.2	9.5	7.4	12.0	3.6
Female householder, no husband present	...	...	8	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	...	...	2	...	...	6	20	25	...	9	6
Percent below poverty level	...	...	16.7	...	...	9.7	19.4	36.8	...	34.6	18.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	91	18	48	...	...	148	197	191	33	114	27
Percent below poverty level	24.3	2.0	12.0	...	...	8.3	12.4	21.1	12.7	17.8	3.2
Related children under 18 years	31	...	8	...	...	68	77	121	21	41	...
65 years and over	10	...	...	...	...	17	31	23	...	9	14

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Madison	Morehouse	Natchitoches	Orleans	Ouachita	Plaquemines	Pointe Coupee	Rapides	Red River	Richland	Sabine
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	713	461	1 018	—	561	51	957	1 363	478	1 258	509
Labor force	285	185	544	—	355	34	466	597	225	670	285
Percent of persons 16 years and over	40.0	40.1	53.4	—	63.3	66.7	48.7	43.8	53.8	53.3	56.0
Employed	269	171	490	—	322	34	451	569	225	662	279
Unemployed	16	14	54	—	33	—	15	28	—	8	6
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	7.6	9.9	—	9.3	—	3.2	4.7	—	1.2	2.1
Female, 16 years and over	332	205	515	—	254	27	485	689	189	631	247
Labor force	61	39	208	—	104	10	122	203	70	228	100
Percent of female, 16 years and over	18.4	19.0	40.4	—	40.9	37.0	25.2	29.5	37.0	36.1	40.5
Employed	55	37	196	—	85	10	122	194	70	228	100
Unemployed	6	2	12	—	19	—	—	9	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.8	5.1	5.8	—	18.3	—	—	4.4	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	269	171	490	—	322	34	451	569	225	662	279
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	36	14	67	—	38	6	74	89	35	82	52
Professional specialty occupations	14	7	52	—	17	6	22	76	16	23	30
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	40	—	123	—	57	10	96	80	26	169	84
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	—	37	—	37	10	45	31	20	72	37
Service occupations	10	17	55	—	8	—	33	122	18	64	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	152	92	145	—	143	9	129	194	50	223	57
Farm operators and managers	121	71	95	—	108	9	90	121	50	194	48
Farm occupations, except managerial	31	21	50	—	35	—	39	73	—	17	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	10	39	—	43	9	71	54	18	51	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	31	30	61	—	33	—	48	30	78	73	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	16	48	14
Employed females 16 years and over	55	37	196	—	85	10	122	194	70	228	100
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25	7	55	—	21	—	22	50	16	30	30
Professional specialty occupations	14	—	52	—	6	—	15	45	16	8	30
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	21	8	105	—	48	10	61	53	26	123	64
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9	—	60	—	37	10	30	29	20	50	30
Service occupations	—	15	26	—	—	—	8	71	11	56	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	2	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9	5	—	—	16	—	19	20	17	19	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	10	6
Employed persons 16 years and over	269	171	490	—	322	34	451	569	225	662	279
Private wage and salary workers	126	82	277	—	146	9	222	330	128	351	141
Government workers	15	37	142	—	33	16	114	89	54	102	78
Self-employed workers	117	52	71	—	136	9	107	150	43	198	50
Unpaid family workers	11	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	11	10
Male, employed in agriculture	174	92	142	—	143	9	129	203	69	211	61
Wage and salary workers	46	40	71	—	25	—	69	91	26	36	24
Self-employed workers	117	52	71	—	118	9	60	112	43	164	37
Unpaid family workers	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Female, employed in agriculture	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Wage and salary workers	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	296	219	442	—	241	15	434	617	201	621	194
Less than \$5,000	43	28	34	—	27	—	75	78	43	109	13
\$5,000 to \$7,499	39	17	44	—	32	—	19	90	3	51	23
\$7,500 to \$9,999	16	23	41	—	25	—	23	44	7	59	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	37	62	—	22	—	66	132	37	66	31
\$15,000 to \$19,999	47	11	114	—	28	9	71	41	23	83	32
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8	17	47	—	40	6	31	77	22	76	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29	15	5	—	26	—	55	67	35	75	39
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	31	29	—	27	—	31	39	20	37	14
\$50,000 or more	59	40	66	—	14	—	63	49	11	65	20
Median	\$15 238	\$16 023	\$16 923	—	\$16 295	\$19 583	\$17 297	\$13 801	\$16 544	\$16 449	\$19 783
Mean	\$38 192	\$29 064	\$26 027	—	\$26 243	\$20 003	\$31 033	\$20 302	\$21 236	\$20 412	\$23 659
Families	272	174	378	—	223	15	398	532	169	495	192
Median income	\$16 667	\$22 222	\$17 736	—	\$16 473	\$19 583	\$17 794	\$14 682	\$20 795	\$19 805	\$19 891
Mean income	\$41 153	\$34 691	\$28 000	—	\$27 944	\$20 003	\$26 310	\$22 106	\$23 690	\$23 512	\$23 777
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	24	45	64	—	24	—	36	85	32	126	2
Median income	\$1000—	\$3 650	\$7 167	—	\$2 500	—	\$12 000	\$5 929	\$2 941	\$4 731	\$12 272
Mean income	\$4 633	\$7 306	\$14 373	—	\$3 480	—	\$83 246	\$9 017	\$8 276	\$8 237	\$12 365
Per capita income	\$12 540	\$9 888	\$8 631	—	\$9 118	\$2 968	\$10 011	\$7 123	\$7 453	\$8 159	\$7 426
Households with farm self-employment income	169	79	188	—	160	9	240	283	101	266	81
Mean income	\$59 145	\$44 589	\$40 065	—	\$20 167	\$18 665	\$29 602	\$27 047	\$28 333	\$29 254	\$20 660
Mean farm self-employment income	\$31 726	\$35 923	\$16 987	—	\$4 395	\$6 005	\$7 164	\$8 567	\$8 962	\$16 577	\$5 118
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	43	—	64	—	62	—	105	68	62	71	36
25.0 to 49.9 percent	20	4	30	—	38	9	44	62	—	43	16
50.0 to 74.9 percent	28	25	10	—	20	—	25	46	32	25	7
75.0 percent or more	78	50	51	—	23	—	33	50	7	105	7
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	38	24	38	—	26	—	71	66	29	45	13
Percent below poverty level	14.0	13.8	10.1	—	11.7	—	17.8	12.4	17.2	9.1	6.8
Female householder, no husband present	—	2	2	—	—	—	13	—	6	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14	22	11	—	12	—	5	29	17	36	—
Percent below poverty level	58.3	48.9	17.2	—	50.0	—	13.9	34.1	53.1	28.6	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	146	190	220	—	99	—	302	309	83	183	79
Percent below poverty level	16.1	29.4	16.0	—	14.5	—	22.4	17.6	14.8	11.9	12.7
Related children under 18 years	—	97	121	—	37	—	133	118	11	56	50
65 years and over	63	8	9	—	41	—	28	74	13	44	—

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	St. Bernard	St. Charles	St. Helena	St. James	St. John the Baptist	St. Landry	St. Martin	St. Mary	St. Tammany	Tangipahoa	Tensas
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	30	...	498	294	50	2 136	672	119	710	1 990	1 080
Labor force	10	...	326	115	39	978	363	39	466	1 191	449
Percent of persons 16 years and over	33.3	...	65.5	39.1	78.0	45.8	54.0	32.8	65.6	59.8	41.6
Employed	10	...	308	110	39	922	335	39	458	1 163	422
Unemployed	—	...	13	5	—	56	28	—	8	22	27
Percent of civilian labor force	—	...	4.0	4.3	—	5.7	7.7	—	1.7	1.9	6.0
Female, 16 years and over	11	...	243	188	29	1 058	338	73	323	996	551
Labor force	—	...	127	43	18	293	119	9	157	396	127
Percent of female, 16 years and over	—	...	52.3	22.9	62.1	27.7	35.2	12.3	48.6	39.8	23.0
Employed	—	...	122	43	18	260	104	9	157	396	113
Unemployed	—	...	5	—	—	33	15	—	—	—	14
Percent of civilian labor force	—	...	3.9	—	—	11.3	12.6	—	—	—	11.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	10	...	308	110	39	922	335	39	458	1 163	422
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	4	...	55	—	—	123	71	16	95	156	42
Professional specialty occupations	4	...	27	—	—	77	44	16	48	101	32
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	6	...	59	21	11	218	54	—	85	189	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	...	44	11	11	96	35	—	55	104	15
Service occupations	—	...	34	32	7	65	31	—	21	60	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	...	100	12	—	290	110	23	131	609	237
Farm operators and managers	—	...	80	4	—	212	63	15	100	488	95
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	...	20	8	—	78	33	8	26	115	135
Related agricultural occupations	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	...	25	13	12	81	19	—	57	31	26
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	...	35	32	9	145	50	—	69	118	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	...	11	15	9	59	25	—	25	15	5
Employed females 16 years and over	—	...	122	43	18	260	104	9	157	396	113
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	—	...	39	—	—	76	39	9	22	86	27
Professional specialty occupations	—	...	27	—	—	54	27	9	7	71	17
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	—	...	39	21	11	101	27	—	56	116	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	...	32	11	11	54	27	—	41	81	—
Service occupations	—	...	25	22	7	39	23	—	14	31	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	...	14	—	—	25	—	—	52	158	13
Farm operators and managers	—	...	—	—	—	7	—	—	32	111	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	...	14	—	—	18	—	—	15	47	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	...	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	5	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	...	5	—	—	13	15	—	6	—	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	...	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	10	...	308	110	39	922	335	39	458	1 163	422
Private wage and salary workers	—	...	95	67	32	429	176	8	310	395	252
Government workers	10	...	120	33	7	205	81	16	45	199	67
Self-employed workers	—	...	79	10	—	249	78	15	94	500	98
Unpaid family workers	—	...	14	—	—	39	—	—	9	69	5
Male, employed in agriculture	—	...	92	21	—	272	96	23	93	445	223
Wage and salary workers	—	...	30	17	—	57	33	8	36	62	130
Self-employed workers	—	...	62	4	—	191	63	15	57	364	88
Unpaid family workers	—	...	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	19	5
Female, employed in agriculture	—	...	14	—	—	25	—	—	52	158	19
Wage and salary workers	—	...	—	—	—	10	—	—	29	5	9
Self-employed workers	—	...	—	—	—	7	—	—	23	111	10
Unpaid family workers	—	...	14	—	—	8	—	—	—	42	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	10	5	222	126	21	967	249	56	317	826	488
Less than \$5,000	—	...	—	18	—	173	21	8	6	99	156
\$5,000 to \$7,499	—	...	26	8	—	110	33	—	22	75	34
\$7,500 to \$9,999	—	...	22	—	—	102	27	9	22	115	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	...	37	37	—	137	41	—	42	153	75
\$15,000 to \$19,999	—	...	12	18	—	100	56	8	49	84	24
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—	...	33	20	—	92	21	9	31	50	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	...	41	11	9	144	35	—	40	123	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	...	28	14	12	70	15	7	40	53	30
\$50,000 or more	—	...	23	—	—	39	—	15	65	74	66
Median	—	...	\$21 207	\$15 000	\$35 098	\$12 532	\$15 149	\$23 333	\$22 188	\$14 007	\$10 041
Mean	—	...	\$26 822	\$17 246	\$34 711	\$18 072	\$17 263	\$31 906	\$52 077	\$20 581	\$20 923
Families	—	...	191	101	21	776	220	47	246	721	414
Median income	—	...	\$22 026	\$15 625	\$35 098	\$14 808	\$15 000	\$24 583	\$27 308	\$15 386	\$11 000
Mean income	—	...	\$28 596	\$17 160	\$34 711	\$19 843	\$18 092	\$36 511	\$61 152	\$21 334	\$22 683
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	—	...	31	25	—	206	29	9	83	118	86
Median income	—	...	\$12 813	\$5 438	—	\$8 750	\$15 192	\$7 500	\$11 909	\$7 571	\$4 143
Mean income	—	...	\$15 893	\$17 591	—	\$10 083	\$10 975	\$7 855	\$17 700	\$13 674	\$9 496
Per capita income	\$3 718	...	\$8 611	\$4 766	\$9 623	\$6 286	\$4 649	\$10 993	\$17 685	\$6 306	\$6 668
Households with farm self-employment income	—	...	138	30	21	483	144	15	133	485	150
Mean income	—	...	\$32 209	\$32 045	\$34 711	\$22 431	\$18 253	\$34 727	\$86 746	\$24 008	\$40 187
Mean farm self-employment income	—	...	\$10 699	\$8 831	\$3 808	\$7 959	\$5 360	\$3 951	\$3 079	\$11 655	\$21 599
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 25.0 percent	—	...	58	17	21	195	52	6	72	105	26
25.0 to 49.9 percent	—	...	14	5	—	55	45	—	11	69	18
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	...	20	8	—	86	21	9	—	88	32
75.0 percent or more	—	...	34	—	—	96	21	—	14	179	68
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	—	...	7	9	—	149	6	8	13	93	126
Percent below poverty level	—	...	3.7	8.9	—	19.2	2.7	17.0	5.3	12.9	30.4
Female householder, no husband present	—	...	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	...	—	9	—	65	9	—	2	35	41
Percent below poverty level	—	...	—	36.0	—	31.6	31.0	—	2.4	29.7	47.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	...	39	59	—	647	21	50	68	437	484
Percent below poverty level	—	...	5.6	12.5	—	23.3	2.3	30.7	7.3	16.3	31.6
Related children under 18 years	—	...	25	29	—	202	—	28	35	185	180
Years and over	—	...	—	9	—	70	21	—	8	35	82

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Terrebonne	Union	Vermilion	Vernon	Washington	Webster	West Baton Rouge	West Carroll	West Feliciana	Winn
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	214	380	2 085	627	1 102	549	194	1 518	256	113
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.8	49.2	43.3	60.3	59.9	50.1	64.4	47.3	63.7	47
Employed	100	187	862	320	654	259	125	664	141	47
Unemployed	13	—	40	58	6	16	—	54	22	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.5	—	4.4	15.3	0.9	5.8	—	7.5	13.5	—
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	109	193	1 067	286	532	260	90	712	130	52
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.3	29.5	24.2	47.6	39.7	41.5	48.9	26.8	49.2	19.2
Employed	41	57	239	114	205	92	44	180	42	10
Unemployed	4	—	19	22	6	16	—	11	22	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.9	—	7.4	16.2	2.8	14.8	—	5.8	34.4	—
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	100	187	862	320	654	259	125	664	141	47
Professional specialty occupations	8	5	145	85	113	60	37	84	21	18
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	73	99	54	60	30	19	65	11	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	41	60	52	53	31	18	62	—	—
Service occupations	10	25	75	12	12	26	2	60	29	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	36	369	58	292	50	21	339	16	10
Farm operators and managers	28	23	329	43	261	46	13	221	16	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	11	40	—	31	4	8	108	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	20	11	115	26	35	26	17	31	28	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18	37	59	58	97	57	24	62	34	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	9	7	16	23	10	—	36	16	11
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	41	57	239	114	205	92	44	180	42	10
Professional specialty occupations	—	1	83	27	67	23	18	55	5	10
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	37	71	66	46	17	—	44	5	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	23	52	45	35	17	18	53	8	—
Service occupations	10	2	52	7	6	19	2	38	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	2	14	7	6	25	—	50	29	—
Farm operators and managers	—	—	14	7	54	21	—	22	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	6	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15	9	14	7	12	8	6	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	9	7	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	42	109	379	149	256	163	76	224	53	19
Government workers	10	9	156	67	112	50	21	156	58	18
Self-employed workers	42	67	308	98	268	42	28	251	30	10
Unpaid family workers	6	2	19	6	18	4	—	33	—	—
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	28	42	355	36	243	25	30	325	16	—
Self-employed workers	—	11	65	—	38	8	8	86	—	—
Unpaid family workers	28	31	276	36	200	17	22	230	16	—
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	—	2	14	7	61	25	—	31	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	14	—	5	6	—	9	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	2	—	—	49	15	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	73	181	1 014	245	478	263	82	644	77	42
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11	6	153	29	25	29	—	184	10	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6	18	65	7	62	41	—	86	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	4	89	31	15	36	2	72	—	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6	50	128	30	122	26	17	66	9	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9	20	189	20	69	32	15	32	—	14
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14	25	80	28	34	23	6	46	14	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	28	94	35	75	52	23	43	6	21
\$50,000 or more	6	9	77	54	39	3	6	61	7	—
Median	28 194	16 563	16 856	20 655	15 735	12 452	25 278	9 306	34 522	23 750
Mean	25 931	23 207	23 578	22 510	21 477	20 739	27 155	18 588	47 109	22 300
Families										
Median income	73	167	733	245	449	220	82	535	71	42
Mean income	28 194	17 437	18 838	19 107	15 824	13 750	25 278	11 182	36 598	23 750
Mean income	25 931	24 755	27 016	22 294	21 372	21 837	27 155	21 177	50 878	22 300
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	—	14	294	43	35	48	—	120	6	—
Mean income	—	6 125	7 794	\$1000—	\$13 712	\$7 857	—	\$2 788	\$2 500	—
Mean income	—	\$4 740	\$13 977	\$1 383	\$19 067	\$13 393	—	\$5 342	\$2 510	—
Per capita income										
	\$7 003	\$9 675	\$9 448	\$6 403	\$7 306	\$8 444	\$8 207	\$6 083	\$10 359	\$6 780
Households with farm self-employment income										
Median income	47	101	512	110	297	99	48	317	30	26
Mean income	29 074	29 959	29 360	25 137	24 275	28 153	30 476	23 922	52 548	22 132
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 742	\$5 759	\$11 344	\$2 508	\$12 199	\$3 739	\$6 235	\$11 314	\$24 852	\$5 276
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	19	58	150	95	44	37	28	77	14	18
25.0 to 49.9 percent	18	5	161	—	51	2	10	52	5	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	5	15	51	—	36	17	—	13	—	—
75.0 percent or more	5	—	116	15	111	6	4	143	11	8
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	8	—	62	36	25	35	2	133	4	—
Female householder, no husband present	11.0	—	8.5	14.7	5.6	15.9	2.4	24.9	5.6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	—	6	41	34	6	—	—	71	6	—
	—	42.9	13.9	79.1	17.1	—	—	59.2	100.0	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	38	6	223	149	80	93	15	479	24	—
Related children under 18 years	13.8	1.4	8.8	17.2	5.6	14.4	5.3	25.1	6.7	—
65 years and over	7	—	60	26	23	33	6	145	11	—
	8	6	54	—	—	10	—	105	—	—

Table 192. **Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations

Reservations

	Total persons	American Indian												
		Number	Percent of total persons	Age				Persons 5 years and over— Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old— Percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families— Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Percent high school graduates	Percent completed 4 or more years of college			
Chitimacha Reservation, La.	1 248	159	12.7	12	92	6	21.7	4.1	57.1	75.0	—	17.8	71.6	5 000
St. Mary Parish (pt.)	1 248	159	12.7	12	92	6	21.7	4.1	57.1	75.0	—	17.8	71.6	5 000
Coushatta Reservation, La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allen Parish (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, La.	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations

Reservations

	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force—Non-workers per 100 workers	Percent unemployed	Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Income in 1979 below poverty level			
	Male, 16 years and over	Female, 16 years and over				Total	Percent with no workers in 1979	Households	Families			Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families	
		Total	With own children under 6 years						Total	Female householder, no husband present		Total	Percent	Total	Female householder, no husband present
Chitimacha Reservation, La. ----- St. Mary Parish (pt.) -----	89.8 89.8	56.0 56.0	100.0 100.0	96 96	— —	45 45	— —	21 103 21 103	21 103 21 103	21 250 21 250	7 355 7 355	10 10	6.3 6.3	— —	— —
Coushatta Reservation, La. ----- Allen Parish (pt.) -----	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, La. ----- Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State	Urban						Rural					
	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
		Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000						
Total persons (number)	4 205 900	2 887 401	2 202 459	1 281 215	921 244	314 798	370 144	1 318 499	134 998	58 945	2 666 400	1 539 500
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	4 131 793	2 847 624	2 176 565	1 263 552	913 013	309 575	361 484	1 284 169	133 212	58 501	2 631 016	1 500 777
Percent of total	98.2	98.6	98.8	98.6	99.1	98.3	97.7	97.4	98.7	99.2	98.7	97.5
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	2 297 111	1 553 805	1 162 948	702 053	460 895	175 319	215 538	743 306	80 182	33 430	1 410 891	886 220
Percent of total	54.6	53.8	52.8	54.8	50.0	55.7	58.2	56.4	59.4	56.7	52.9	57.6
Total persons (number)	4 205 900	2 887 401	2 202 459	1 281 215	921 244	314 798	370 144	1 318 499	134 998	58 945	2 666 400	1 539 500
Relationship	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.9
Sex	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
Age	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	4.0
Race	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.4
Origin	4.8	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.2	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.7	5.3	3.9	6.3
Place of birth	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.0	5.7	8.1	9.4	8.8	8.3	6.1	7.2	9.0
Persons in rural areas (number)	1 318 499	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 318 499	134 998	58 945	444 567	873 932
Farm residence	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	4.6	13.2	10.3	10.7
Persons in households (number)	4 109 525	2 810 767	2 151 708	1 244 337	907 371	296 900	362 159	1 298 758	132 056	58 945	2 610 268	1 499 257
Relationship	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.9
Persons in group quarters (number)	96 375	76 634	50 751	36 878	13 873	17 898	7 985	19 741	2 942	—	56 132	40 243
Type of group quarters	17.5	15.7	14.2	12.5	18.7	14.5	27.9	24.3	25.9	—	17.4	17.6
Foreign born persons (number)	85 502	74 617	64 647	36 329	28 318	5 506	4 464	10 885	1 488	375	69 537	15 965
Citizenship	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.8	5.0	9.2	8.0	7.6	4.3	18.4	6.3	7.4
Year of immigration	10.9	10.4	9.5	10.5	8.3	16.6	15.9	13.9	10.7	21.6	9.9	14.9
Persons 5 years and over (number)	3 845 505	2 644 041	2 019 873	1 178 970	840 903	287 026	337 142	1 201 464	123 242	55 488	2 443 716	1 401 789
Language spoken at home	11.3	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.4	13.0	12.6	12.6	10.1	10.8	12.3
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	384 048	238 276	153 867	86 820	67 047	34 104	50 305	145 772	17 892	9 385	177 252	206 796
Language	15.8	17.2	19.2	20.7	17.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	10.8	11.2	19.3	12.9
Ability to speak English	10.6	10.6	11.1	11.3	10.8	9.4	9.9	10.6	9.3	10.0	11.3	10.0
Residence in 1975	12.8	12.3	11.8	12.6	10.6	13.3	14.5	13.9	13.5	8.9	11.9	14.3
Persons 21 years and over (number)	2 611 993	1 814 090	1 397 476	822 739	574 737	190 243	226 371	797 903	82 840	39 007	1 682 587	929 406
Armed Forces status in 1975	8.8	8.2	7.6	8.1	6.9	9.8	10.8	10.3	9.1	6.1	7.7	10.8
College attendance in 1975	9.7	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.0	10.4	11.7	11.1	9.9	7.0	8.7	11.6
Work status in 1975	9.1	8.6	8.0	8.4	7.4	10.2	10.7	10.4	9.1	6.5	8.2	10.9
Women 15 years and over (number)	1 636 699	1 150 817	882 045	529 583	352 462	123 349	145 423	485 882	52 426	22 913	1 054 588	582 111
Children ever born	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.1	8.1	10.9	12.4	12.1	10.7	8.3	9.5	12.5
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	999 107	702 974	547 149	312 815	234 334	73 530	82 295	296 133	29 095	10 885	654 636	344 471
Children ever born	10.2	9.5	9.0	9.9	7.8	9.7	12.1	11.9	11.1	10.4	9.1	12.2
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	1 588 798	1 071 803	828 591	433 534	395 057	110 534	132 678	516 995	48 140	20 309	1 021 030	567 768
Times married	9.4	8.8	8.4	9.6	7.1	9.0	10.8	10.8	9.3	6.7	8.5	11.1
Date of first marriage	15.8	15.0	14.5	16.1	12.8	15.6	17.5	17.3	16.5	12.4	14.6	17.8
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	365 580	262 909	209 053	117 297	91 756	25 794	28 062	102 671	10 274	2 757	251 263	114 317
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	10.2	9.1	8.8	8.4	9.3	10.5	10.7	13.0	12.7	10.0	9.4	12.0
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	3 984 286	2 737 710	2 090 373	1 218 354	872 019	297 740	349 597	1 246 576	127 781	56 889	2 529 719	1 454 567
School enrollment	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.8	5.5	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.0	5.5	6.4	8.9
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	1 187 273	831 888	639 132	379 090	260 042	93 947	98 809	355 385	35 491	15 177	766 122	421 151
Year of school	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.6	7.3	8.5	9.8	9.7	10.1	7.7	8.1	10.0
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	2 386 503	1 647 395	1 263 671	720 547	543 124	181 581	202 143	739 108	73 377	26 054	1 522 796	863 707
School enrollment	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.7	6.3	8.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.1	9.6
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	2 281 481	1 574 474	1 212 140	711 515	500 625	162 690	199 644	707 007	72 999	36 209	1 467 489	813 992
Highest year of school attended	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.3	5.2	5.5	6.5	4.8	2.6	3.7	6.6
Finished highest year	12.3	11.5	10.7	11.4	9.7	14.1	14.3	14.1	14.0	11.6	11.0	14.8
Persons 15 years and over (number)	3 127 847	2 169 822	1 662 632	980 305	682 327	234 663	272 527	958 025	99 626	46 340	2 000 903	1 126 944
Marital status	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.4	2.3
Income in 1979	18.5	17.4	16.4	16.9	15.7	19.0	21.9	21.1	20.3	18.9	16.6	21.8
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	577 474	375 754	271 698	165 071	106 627	44 499	59 557	201 720	20 196	8 672	332 244	245 230
Percent of income allocated:												
None	23.5	21.6	20.9	20.0	22.2	21.9	24.7	27.1	24.5	29.0	21.2	26.6
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.9
10.0 to 24.9 percent	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
25.0 to 49.9 percent	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.4
50.0 to 99.9 percent	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.7	5.9	4.3	3.4
100 percent	68.9	70.2	70.7	71.0	70.3	70.3	67.7	66.6	67.5	60.0	70.4	66.9
Persons 16 years and over (number)	3 043 873	2 114 418	1 621 277	956 751	664 526	228 693	264 448	929 455	96 728	44 941	1 949 589	1 094 284
Labor force status	8.3	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.0	8.7	11.0	9.3	9.8	8.1	6.9	10.8
Work status in 1979	9.7	8.7	7.9	8.3	7.3	10.1	12.4	11.9	10.4	7.8	8.1	12.4
Unemployment in 1979	23.8	22.3	20.8	21.7	19.6	25.6	28.8	27.1	27.9	26.2	21.2	28.4
Veteran status	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.9	6.4	9.0	10.5	10.3	8.9	6.6	7.5	10.7
Male	8.3	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.1	7.9	9.6	10.2	8.1	5.6	7.1	10.4
Female	9.0	8.3	7.6	8.3	6.7	9.8	11.3	10.4	9.6	7.6	7.8	11.0
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	1 594 805	1 147 310	908 912	514 528	394 384	110 507	127 891	447 495	43 840	21 778	1 078 145	516 660
Hours worked	12.0	11.1	10.4	11.0	9.6	12.8	14.7	14.3	13.7	12.0	10.5	15.1
Workers 16 years and over (number)	1 621 303	1 168 490	921 826	518 600	403 226	117 914	128 750	452 813	45 766	21 798	1 091 905	529 398
Means of transportation to work	9.5	8.6	8.0	8.5	7.4	10.4	11.7	11.5	11.8	10.3	8.1	12.1
Carpooling arrangements	9.2	8.3	7.7	8.1	7.2	10.1	11.5	11.4	10.8	12.1	7.9	11.9
Private vehicle occupancy	11.6	10.9	10.0	10.8	9.1	13.3	13.7	13.1	12.5	14.6	10.1	14.2
Travel time to work	14.4	13.5	13.0	14.0	1							

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban						Rural					
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)...	1 639 394	1 178 832	933 275	529 044	404 231	113 815	131 742	460 562	45 259	22 163	1 106 823	532 571
Industry.....	12.4	11.6	10.9	12.0	9.6	12.9	15.2	14.5	14.5	11.0	11.2	15.1
Occupation.....	12.3	11.4	10.8	11.7	9.5	13.0	14.9	14.5	14.4	10.6	11.0	15.1
Class of worker.....	12.3	11.4	10.7	11.7	9.4	12.8	15.3	14.6	14.4	10.7	11.0	15.2
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)...	2 616 035	1 826 414	1 412 647	812 587	600 060	194 639	219 128	789 621	79 927	36 786	1 696 190	919 845
Work disability status.....	8.2	7.5	6.9	7.3	6.4	8.5	10.5	9.8	9.7	7.0	7.1	10.3
Work prevention.....	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	2.8	4.7
Public transportation disability status.....	13.7	12.7	11.8	12.2	11.3	14.3	17.4	16.0	17.2	14.1	12.1	16.6
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	383 426	258 807	188 646	131 733	56 913	30 305	39 856	124 619	15 526	8 155	228 915	154 511
Public transportation disability status.....	23.8	22.7	20.7	19.3	23.9	27.4	28.6	26.0	27.8	22.8	21.7	26.8
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	1 900 446	1 362 928	1 069 564	609 370	460 194	141 724	151 640	537 518	53 912	26 581	1 272 324	628 122
Weeks worked.....	14.9	14.0	13.3	14.2	12.1	15.4	17.9	17.3	16.9	18.0	13.5	17.8
Usual hours worked per week.....	15.2	14.2	13.4	14.1	12.3	15.9	18.3	17.9	17.0	18.9	13.6	18.5
Households (number).....	1 413 394	995 940	770 826	464 659	306 167	102 400	122 714	417 454	44 438	19 433	921 396	491 998
Income in 1979.....	25.2	23.8	22.7	22.8	22.4	26.1	29.3	28.5	27.9	30.4	23.0	29.3
Wage or salary income.....	19.0	17.9	17.0	17.1	16.9	19.7	22.3	21.6	20.5	22.3	17.3	22.3
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	15.7	14.6	13.6	13.4	13.8	16.8	19.3	18.2	17.1	17.4	13.9	19.1
Farm self-employment income.....	19.5	18.5	17.6	17.6	17.5	20.3	22.8	22.0	21.2	22.1	17.8	22.7
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	19.0	17.7	16.5	16.4	16.7	20.4	23.3	22.0	20.8	21.4	16.8	23.0
Social Security income.....	19.8	18.5	17.3	17.2	17.3	21.2	24.3	23.0	21.9	21.4	17.6	24.0
Public assistance income.....	20.3	18.9	17.7	17.6	17.7	21.7	24.7	23.4	22.5	22.0	18.0	24.4
All other income.....	20.1	18.8	17.5	17.5	17.5	21.6	24.4	23.2	22.3	21.8	17.9	24.3
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	355 135	236 732	174 175	105 986	68 189	26 650	35 907	118 403	12 369	5 799	211 554	143 581
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	15.2	14.9	14.6	13.8	15.8	15.2	16.1	16.0	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.2
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.5	6.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	11.1	7.5	6.0
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.9
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.0	9.9	10.6	9.3	8.0
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	14.7	15.3	15.6	16.9	13.6	15.4	14.0	13.4	14.5	18.0	15.4	13.6
100 percent.....	47.3	46.0	45.4	45.2	45.8	46.5	48.8	49.7	44.7	33.6	45.9	49.4
Families (number).....	1 074 479	731 372	559 333	316 510	242 823	77 276	94 763	343 107	34 514	16 815	683 357	391 122
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	26.5	25.2	24.0	24.9	22.9	27.1	30.9	29.4	29.6	32.0	24.3	30.4
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)...	456 849	368 325	289 351	205 499	83 852	44 724	34 250	88 524	12 771	2 839	320 072	136 777
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	19.5	18.5	17.8	17.2	19.1	19.9	22.7	23.9	24.2	18.9	18.0	23.2

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	4 205 900	4 165 252	100.0	100.0	Total persons	4 205 900	3 873 894	100.0	100.0
Male	2 039 267	2 021 073	48.5	48.5	Native	4 120 398	3 803 534	98.0	98.2
Female	2 166 633	2 144 179	51.5	51.5	Born in State of residence	3 285 153	3 020 718	78.1	78.0
RACE					Born in different State	817 369	767 842	19.4	19.8
Total persons	4 205 900	4 117 901	100.0	100.0	Northeast	75 375	71 618	1.8	1.8
White	2 915 310	2 854 991	69.3	69.3	North Central	130 150	123 103	3.1	3.2
Black	1 238 472	1 212 008	29.4	29.4	South	543 004	508 585	12.9	13.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	12 932	12 617	0.3	0.3	West	68 840	64 536	1.6	1.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	25 123	24 747	0.6	0.6	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	17 876	14 974	0.4	0.4
Race, n.e.c.	14 063	13 538	0.3	0.3	Foreign born	85 502	70 360	2.0	1.8
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	4 205 900	4 005 263	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	3 846 997	3 354 015	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	99 699	95 893	2.4	2.4	Same house	2 192 904	1 975 085	57.0	58.9
Mexican	26 687	25 734	0.6	0.6	Different house in United States	1 610 341	1 340 509	41.9	40.0
Puerto Rican	4 429	4 378	0.1	0.1	Same county	933 669	772 356	24.3	23.0
Cuban	7 331	7 231	0.2	0.2	Different county	676 672	568 153	17.6	16.9
Other Spanish	61 252	58 550	1.5	1.5	Same State	352 006	296 292	9.2	8.8
Not of Spanish origin	4 106 201	3 909 370	97.6	97.6	Different State	324 666	271 861	8.4	8.1
AGE					Northeast	31 071	24 581	0.8	0.7
Total persons	4 205 900	4 073 016	100.0	100.0	North Central	49 670	42 607	1.3	1.3
Under 5 years	360 395	349 806	8.6	8.6	South	197 430	166 898	5.1	5.0
5 to 9 years	345 253	333 053	8.2	8.2	West	46 495	37 775	1.2	1.1
10 to 14 years	372 405	361 494	8.9	8.9	Abroad	43 752	38 421	1.1	1.1
15 to 19 years	426 660	416 985	10.1	10.2	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
20 to 24 years	419 706	407 812	10.0	10.0	Persons 21 years and over	2 611 993	2 381 223	100.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	370 646	358 835	8.8	8.8	In Armed Forces in 1975	35 775	33 026	1.4	1.4
30 to 34 years	313 052	302 957	7.4	7.4	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	2 576 218	2 348 197	98.6	98.6
35 to 39 years	242 905	235 734	5.8	5.8	Persons 21 years and over	2 611 993	2 357 577	100.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	206 453	200 072	4.9	4.9	Attending college in 1975	163 821	150 192	6.3	6.4
45 to 49 years	192 652	186 643	4.6	4.6	Not attending college in 1975	2 448 172	2 207 385	93.7	93.6
50 to 54 years	200 259	194 055	4.8	4.8	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
55 to 59 years	188 393	181 959	4.5	4.5	Workers 16 years and over	1 621 303	1 468 032	100.0	100.0
60 to 64 years	164 006	157 837	3.9	3.9	Private vehicle	1 437 158	1 303 120	88.6	88.8
65 to 69 years	143 737	138 315	3.4	3.4	Drive alone	1 090 772	991 598	67.3	67.5
70 to 74 years	110 972	106 623	2.6	2.6	Carpool	346 386	311 522	21.4	21.2
75 to 79 years	76 514	72 986	1.8	1.8	Public transportation	69 086	62 252	4.3	4.2
80 to 84 years	42 397	40 357	1.0	1.0	Bus or streetcar	65 368	58 934	4.0	4.0
85 years and over	29 495	27 493	0.7	0.7	Subway or elevated train	95	95	-	-
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Railroad	81	81	-	-
Total persons	4 205 900	4 129 011	100.0	100.0	Toxicab	3 542	3 142	0.2	0.2
In households	4 109 525	4 034 694	97.7	97.7	Bicycle	5 850	5 452	0.4	0.4
Family householder	1 074 479	1 072 177	25.5	26.0	Motorcycle	6 898	6 431	0.4	0.4
Nonfamily householder	338 915	338 021	8.1	8.2	Walked only	64 262	56 463	4.0	3.8
Spouse	862 980	848 417	20.5	20.5	Other means	17 926	15 992	1.1	1.1
Child	1 533 517	1 501 061	36.5	36.4	Worked at home	20 123	18 322	1.2	1.2
Other relatives	221 625	201 666	5.3	4.9	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Nonrelatives	78 009	73 352	1.9	1.8	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	1 600 200	1 369 566	100.0	100.0
In group quarters	96 375	94 317	2.3	2.3	Less than 10 minutes	268 452	226 941	16.8	16.6
FARM RESIDENCE					10 to 19 minutes	534 049	459 725	33.4	33.6
Persons in rural areas	1 318 499	1 179 231	100.0	100.0	20 to 29 minutes	311 368	268 813	19.5	19.6
Farm	58 945	51 138	4.5	4.3	30 to 44 minutes	278 447	238 643	17.4	17.4
Nonfarm	1 259 554	1 128 093	95.5	95.7	45 or more minutes	207 884	175 444	13.0	12.8
FERTILITY					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Women 15 to 44 years	999 107	897 268	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 187 273	1 083 435	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	405 660	346 939	40.6	38.7	Nursery school	48 401	35 394	4.1	3.3
1 child	177 649	162 515	17.8	18.1	Kindergarten	69 045	60 392	5.8	5.6
2 children	187 672	175 950	18.8	19.6	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	597 092	547 695	50.3	50.6
3 children	114 264	107 281	11.4	12.0	High school (1 to 4 years)	287 424	264 944	24.2	24.5
4 children	57 325	53 570	5.7	6.0	College	185 311	175 010	15.6	16.2
5 children	27 304	24 960	2.7	2.8	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
6 children	13 933	12 658	1.4	1.4	Persons 25 years old and over	2 281 481	1 987 208	100.0	100.0
7 or more children	15 300	13 395	1.5	1.5	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	176 857	146 590	7.8	7.4
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					5 to 7 years	251 086	208 672	11.0	10.5
Total persons	4 205 900	3 870 365	100.0	100.0	8 years	140 647	119 253	6.2	6.0
Native	4 120 398	3 802 676	98.0	98.3	High school: 1 to 3 years	397 067	335 425	17.4	16.9
Foreign born	85 502	67 669	2.0	1.7	4 years	705 808	635 895	30.9	32.0
Naturalized citizen	42 892	28 804	1.0	0.7	College: 1 to 3 years	292 793	255 097	12.8	12.8
Not a citizen	42 610	38 865	1.0	1.0	4 years	175 760	160 930	7.7	8.1
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					5 or more years	141 463	125 346	6.2	6.3
Persons 5 years and over	3 845 505	3 409 539	100.0	100.0	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak only English at home	3 461 457	3 046 490	90.0	89.4	Persons 16 years and over	3 043 873	2 790 905	100.0	100.0
Speak a language other than English at home	384 048	363 049	10.0	10.6	Labor force	1 770 933	1 647 179	58.2	59.0
Speak English very well	245 793	194 075	6.4	5.7	Armed Forces	26 831	25 414	0.9	0.9
Speak English well	100 561	82 405	2.6	2.4	Civilian labor force	1 744 102	1 621 765	57.3	58.1
Speak English not well or not at all	37 694	32 544	1.0	1.0	Employed	1 639 394	1 527 511	53.9	54.7
					Unemployed	104 708	94 254	3.4	3.4
					Not in labor force	1 272 940	1 143 726	41.8	41.0

Table C-2. **Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
The State				
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 639 394	1 437 362	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	1 227 080	1 072 195	74.8	74.6
Government workers	304 900	269 135	18.6	18.7
Self-employed workers	100 327	90 195	6.1	6.3
Unpaid family workers	7 087	5 837	0.4	0.4
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 639 394	1 437 667	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	340 936	311 852	20.8	21.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	153 673	140 658	9.4	9.8
Professional specialty occupations	187 263	171 194	11.4	11.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	479 054	426 388	29.2	29.7
Technicians and related support occupations	49 543	44 423	3.0	3.1
Sales occupations	168 943	149 504	10.3	10.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	260 568	232 461	15.9	16.2
Service occupations	218 816	180 883	13.3	12.6
Private household occupations	17 693	13 522	1.1	0.9
Protective service occupations	27 148	23 660	1.7	1.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	173 975	143 701	10.6	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	39 708	33 979	2.4	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	258 261	227 611	15.8	15.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	302 619	256 954	18.5	17.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	110 665	94 429	6.8	6.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	103 443	89 388	6.3	6.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	88 511	73 137	5.4	5.1
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 639 394	1 435 687	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	35 534	30 691	2.2	2.1
Forestry and fisheries	6 883	5 990	0.4	0.4
Mining	81 327	73 181	5.0	5.1
Construction	153 122	135 048	9.3	9.4
Manufacturing	236 074	205 734	14.4	14.3
Nondurable goods	123 727	108 200	7.5	7.5
Durable goods	112 347	97 534	6.9	6.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	142 611	125 839	8.7	8.8
Wholesale trade	78 448	69 434	4.8	4.8
Retail trade	268 288	230 678	16.4	16.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	83 662	75 239	5.1	5.2
Services	468 996	409 860	28.6	28.5
Business services	37 371	32 893	2.3	2.3
Repair services	25 246	22 011	1.5	1.5
Personal services	61 977	50 292	3.8	3.5
Entertainment and recreation services	13 177	11 093	0.8	0.8
Professional and related services	331 225	293 571	20.2	20.4
Public administration	84 449	73 993	5.2	5.2
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979				
Persons 16 years and over	3 043 873	2 749 863	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1979	1 900 446	1 734 523	62.4	63.1
50 to 52 weeks	1 111 968	956 474	36.5	34.8
27 to 49 weeks	415 735	353 053	13.7	12.8
1 to 26 weeks	372 743	306 825	12.2	11.2
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 550 819	1 323 775	50.9	48.1
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	349 627	287 424	11.5	10.5
Did not work in 1979	1 143 427	1 015 340	37.6	36.9
Persons 16 years and over	3 043 873	2 319 556	100.0	100.0
With unemployment in 1979	346 309	255 223	11.4	11.0
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	109 393	82 209	3.6	3.5
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	115 783	85 957	3.8	3.7
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	121 133	87 057	4.0	3.8
No unemployment in 1979	2 697 564	2 064 333	88.6	89.0
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS				
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 616 035	2 401 506	100.0	100.0
With a work disability	250 218	233 603	9.6	9.7
Prevented from working	142 325	132 185	5.4	5.5
No work disability	2 365 817	2 167 903	90.4	90.3
With a public transportation disability	63 120	53 083	2.4	2.2
No public transportation disability	2 552 915	2 204 143	97.6	91.8
Persons 65 years and over	383 426	292 228	100.0	100.0
With a public transportation disability	76 761	60 503	20.0	20.7
No public transportation disability	306 665	231 725	80.0	79.3
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS				
Male, 16 years and over	1 424 724	1 306 990	100.0	100.0
Veteran	437 462	407 961	30.7	31.2
Nonveteran	987 262	899 029	69.3	68.8
Female, 16 years and over	1 592 318	1 449 738	100.0	100.0
Veteran	18 376	17 310	1.2	1.2
Nonveteran	1 573 942	1 432 428	98.8	98.8

	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
The State				
INCOME IN 1979				
Households	1 413 394	1 057 232	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	258 382	193 926	18.3	18.3
\$5,000 to \$7,499	122 563	90 710	8.7	8.6
\$7,500 to \$9,999	111 729	80 590	7.9	7.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205 115	153 284	14.5	14.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	182 173	136 577	12.9	12.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	163 035	123 991	11.5	11.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207 098	158 668	14.7	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	104 795	78 252	7.4	7.4
\$50,000 or more	58 504	41 234	4.1	3.9
Median	\$15 227	\$15 344	...	...
Mean	\$18 923	\$18 811	...	...
Families	1 074 479	789 274	...	...
Median income	\$18 088	\$18 513	...	...
Mean income	\$21 454	\$21 533	...	...
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	456 849	367 675	...	...
Median income	\$5 519	\$5 596	...	...
Mean income	\$8 456	\$8 484	...	...
Persons 15 years and over	3 127 847	2 549 031	100.0	100.0
Without income	645 244	524 906	20.6	20.6
With income	2 482 603	2 024 125	79.4	79.4
\$1 to \$1,999 or less	405 544	318 345	13.0	12.5
\$2,000 to \$2,999	237 366	187 364	7.6	7.4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	299 718	236 721	9.6	9.3
\$5,000 to \$7,499	373 148	298 537	11.9	11.7
\$8,000 to \$9,999	193 067	158 157	6.2	6.2
\$10,000 to \$11,999	161 035	133 888	5.1	5.3
\$12,000 to \$14,999	198 598	171 255	6.3	6.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	396 855	335 133	12.7	13.1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	179 008	153 601	5.7	6.0
\$50,000 or more	38 264	31 124	1.2	1.2
Median	\$7 340	\$7 684	...	...
Mean	\$10 893	\$11 131	...	...
Male, 15 years and over	1 491 148	1 210 239	100.0	100.0
Without income	154 295	116 327	10.3	9.6
With income	1 336 853	1 093 912	89.7	90.4
Median income	\$11 727	\$12 256	...	...
Female, 15 years and over	1 636 699	1 338 792	100.0	100.0
Without income	490 949	408 579	30.0	30.5
With income	1 145 750	930 213	70.0	69.5
Median income	\$4 462	\$4 629	...	...
INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Households	1 413 394	1 136 514	100.0	100.0
Without earnings	278 464	246 973	19.7	21.7
With earnings	1 134 930	889 541	80.3	78.3
Mean earnings	\$19 862	\$20 022	...	...
Without wage or salary income	324 055	283 755	22.9	25.0
With wage or salary income	1 089 339	860 844	77.1	75.7
Mean wage or salary income	\$18 839	\$19 076	...	...
Without nonfarm self-employment income	1 297 504	1 102 508	91.8	97.0
With nonfarm self-employment income	115 890	89 317	8.2	7.9
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$15 107	\$15 308	...	...
Without farm self-employment income	1 379 601	1 111 835	97.6	97.8
With farm self-employment income	33 793	25 454	2.4	2.2
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 969	\$7 693	...	...
Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	995 547	815 818	70.4	71.8
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	417 847	328 977	29.6	28.9
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$3 396	\$3 476	...	...
Without Social Security income	1 074 322	877 532	76.0	77.2
With Social Security income	339 072	255 321	24.0	22.5
Mean Social Security income	\$3 577	\$3 644	...	...
Without public assistance income	1 257 991	1 017 638	89.0	89.5
With public assistance income	155 403	109 495	11.0	9.6
Mean public assistance income	\$2 060	\$2 074	...	...
Without all other income	1 128 806	913 146	79.9	80.3
With all other income	284 588	216 156	20.1	19.0
Mean all other income	\$4 399	\$4 362	...	...
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Families	162 550	111 572	100.0	100.0
With Social Security income	42 190	27 327	26.0	24.5
With public assistance income	53 771	36 760	33.1	32.9
Householder worked in 1979	75 399	50 936	46.4	45.7
With related children under 18 years	118 717	80 886	73.0	72.5
Female householder, no husband present	72 449	51 238	44.6	45.9
Householder 65 years and over	28 728	19 908	17.7	17.8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	141 047	112 564	100.0	100.0
With Social Security income	53 797	42 362	38.1	37.6
With public assistance income	35 258	28 071	25.0	24.9
Worked in 1979	40 130	32 188	28.5	28.6
65 years and over	58 731	46 652	41.6	41.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	764 848	616 625	100.0	100.0
Related children under 18 years	307 159	203 744	40.2	33.0
65 years and over	106 306	92 126	13.9	14.9

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

The State	98.2	54.6	3.2	7.9	11.3	12.8	7.3	4.8	8.3	23.8	12.3	14.9	18.5	25.2
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	98.6	53.8	2.8	7.5	10.8	12.3	6.7	4.0	7.4	22.3	11.4	14.0	17.4	23.8
Inside urbanized areas	98.8	52.8	2.6	7.1	10.3	11.8	6.3	3.5	6.7	20.8	10.8	13.3	16.4	22.7
Central cities	98.6	54.8	2.6	8.0	10.3	12.6	6.8	3.7	7.1	21.7	11.7	14.2	16.9	22.8
Urban fringe	99.1	50.0	2.6	5.7	10.3	10.6	5.5	3.3	6.0	19.6	9.5	12.1	15.7	22.4
Outside urbanized areas	98.0	57.1	3.4	8.8	12.2	13.9	8.1	5.3	9.9	27.3	14.0	16.7	20.6	27.9
Places of 10,000 or more	98.3	55.7	3.2	8.1	11.4	13.3	7.7	5.2	8.7	25.6	13.0	15.4	19.0	26.1
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	97.7	58.2	3.6	9.4	13.0	14.5	8.6	5.5	11.0	28.8	14.9	17.9	21.9	29.3
Rural	97.4	56.4	3.9	8.8	12.6	13.9	8.6	6.5	10.3	27.1	14.5	17.3	21.1	28.5
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	98.7	59.4	3.6	8.3	12.6	13.5	8.0	4.8	9.8	27.9	14.4	16.9	20.3	27.9
Other rural	97.3	56.0	4.0	8.9	12.6	14.0	8.6	6.7	10.4	27.0	14.5	17.3	21.2	28.5
Rural farm	99.2	56.7	2.7	6.1	10.1	8.9	5.5	2.6	8.1	26.2	10.6	18.0	18.9	30.4
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's														
Inside SMSA's	98.7	52.9	2.7	7.2	10.8	11.9	6.4	3.7	6.9	21.2	11.0	13.5	16.6	23.0
Urban	98.8	52.7	2.6	7.1	10.4	11.8	6.3	3.6	6.7	20.8	10.8	13.3	16.4	22.6
Central cities	98.6	54.6	2.6	7.9	10.3	12.5	6.8	3.7	7.0	21.5	11.7	14.2	16.7	22.6
Not in central cities	99.0	50.3	2.6	5.9	10.6	10.8	5.6	3.3	6.2	20.0	9.6	12.2	15.9	22.5
Rural	98.1	53.8	3.0	8.1	12.7	12.9	6.8	4.6	8.2	23.3	12.2	14.9	18.2	25.5
Outside SMSA's	97.5	57.6	4.0	9.0	12.3	14.3	8.9	6.6	10.8	28.4	15.1	17.8	21.8	29.3
Urban	98.0	57.4	3.5	8.9	12.0	14.1	8.2	5.4	10.1	27.5	14.1	16.8	20.8	28.3
Rural	97.1	57.7	4.4	9.1	12.5	14.5	9.5	7.5	11.4	29.0	15.9	18.6	22.6	30.0
SMSA's														
Alexandria, La.	97.8	51.8	3.2	7.5	9.8	12.0	6.6	5.1	5.8	20.4	9.4	14.4	14.7	20.6
Urban	98.9	51.9	2.4	5.4	8.8	11.5	5.7	3.6	4.6	20.3	8.3	12.8	13.4	18.7
Rural	96.0	51.6	4.4	10.9	11.5	12.6	8.1	7.5	7.7	20.5	11.5	17.1	16.7	23.5
Baton Rouge, La.	98.6	53.2	3.1	7.9	10.0	11.7	6.2	3.5	7.5	21.6	10.9	14.2	17.3	23.4
Urban	98.5	53.1	3.0	8.2	9.6	11.8	6.2	3.5	7.4	21.5	10.8	14.4	17.1	22.6
Rural	98.9	53.2	3.2	7.2	11.3	11.5	6.0	3.8	7.8	22.1	11.2	13.6	17.8	25.9
Lafayette, La.	98.8	55.0	2.7	7.6	10.1	12.2	6.4	3.4	7.5	24.0	10.7	14.1	18.4	26.1
Urban	98.8	54.7	2.7	7.5	9.9	11.8	6.3	3.3	7.3	23.1	10.5	13.6	18.2	25.8
Rural	98.9	56.1	2.9	8.1	10.5	13.3	6.5	3.6	8.2	27.0	11.6	15.7	18.9	27.3
Lake Charles, La.	98.7	54.4	2.5	6.9	12.1	13.0	6.4	3.8	8.3	24.7	10.9	13.7	18.4	25.9
Urban	98.5	54.9	2.6	7.3	12.3	13.0	6.9	4.1	8.4	24.9	11.0	13.7	18.7	25.8
Rural	99.1	52.6	2.0	5.8	11.4	13.4	4.9	2.6	7.5	23.9	10.3	13.4	17.3	25.9
Monroe, La.	97.7	55.7	2.6	7.2	15.4	12.0	7.5	3.9	6.5	19.4	9.1	12.7	15.3	20.6
Urban	98.4	56.2	2.4	6.6	14.7	11.6	6.7	3.3	5.8	18.9	8.6	12.0	14.4	19.5
Rural	94.4	53.8	3.4	9.9	18.3	13.8	10.9	6.4	9.9	21.3	11.6	15.9	19.2	25.4
New Orleans, La.	99.0	50.4	2.5	6.1	8.9	10.8	6.0	3.6	5.8	19.0	10.4	12.6	15.7	22.2
Urban	99.0	50.4	2.5	6.1	8.9	10.7	6.0	3.5	5.7	18.8	10.3	12.6	15.5	22.1
Rural	98.3	49.5	2.8	6.5	8.8	11.2	6.1	5.1	6.3	20.8	11.7	13.8	17.4	24.2
Shreveport, La.	98.4	58.5	2.4	9.7	16.2	15.3	7.2	3.8	9.4	26.3	14.1	15.2	18.8	24.7
Urban	98.4	58.3	2.4	9.7	15.4	15.2	7.2	3.7	9.2	25.8	13.7	14.8	18.4	24.1
Rural	98.5	59.3	2.4	9.5	18.7	15.7	7.4	4.0	10.4	28.0	15.6	16.5	20.0	26.5
URBANIZED AREAS														
Alexandria, La.	98.9	51.9	2.4	5.4	8.8	11.5	5.7	3.6	4.6	20.3	8.3	12.8	13.4	18.7
Baton Rouge, La.	98.6	52.9	3.0	8.1	9.3	11.6	6.1	3.3	7.2	21.0	10.7	14.3	16.9	22.4
Houma, La.	98.8	56.9	3.1	8.6	12.0	15.4	6.9	3.9	10.1	28.0	12.6	14.6	21.1	29.1
Lafayette, La.	98.8	54.7	2.7	7.5	9.9	11.8	6.3	3.3	7.3	23.1	10.5	13.6	18.2	25.8
Lake Charles, La.	98.5	54.6	2.7	7.2	12.3	12.9	6.9	4.2	8.2	24.6	10.9	13.7	18.4	25.5
Monroe, La.	98.4	56.2	2.4	6.6	14.7	11.6	6.7	3.3	5.8	18.9	8.6	12.0	14.4	19.5
New Orleans, La.	99.1	50.6	2.5	6.1	8.9	10.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	18.7	10.3	12.5	15.4	22.0
Shreveport, La.	98.4	58.0	2.5	9.9	15.1	15.1	7.2	3.8	9.1	25.6	13.8	14.8	18.6	24.2
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Abbeville city	99.1	49.1	2.3	5.8	5.7	7.3	6.1	3.8	3.9	16.6	6.4	10.9	10.4	14.1
Alexandria city	98.9	55.9	2.7	6.0	9.4	14.1	6.1	3.9	5.7	21.9	10.0	13.3	14.9	20.3
Amelia (CDP)	98.2	65.0	5.2	11.0	12.4	17.2	12.2	5.6	9.4	28.2	12.7	16.9	22.1	36.3
Amite City town	99.1	58.8	2.0	4.7	7.7	12.7	4.4	3.2	7.4	19.2	11.8	14.6	23.7	31.9
Arabi (CDP)	99.5	59.3	1.2	5.3	17.5	9.4	4.9	3.2	8.3	26.1	13.3	16.7	18.9	27.9
Arcadio town	97.5	58.4	2.9	9.1	19.8	20.7	6.1	3.7	12.0	30.0	15.0	14.5	23.4	33.8
Avondale (CDP)	99.9	40.7	1.0	3.5	4.5	5.6	3.7	1.6	3.0	15.0	8.2	9.7	8.9	15.9
Baker city	99.9	48.0	2.7	3.9	8.5	9.4	2.5	3.5	4.0	14.7	8.2	9.4	13.3	19.9
Baldwin town	99.3	61.7	1.4	5.8	12.2	17.0	9.7	2.7	10.6	41.5	15.9	15.2	22.9	32.2
Boll town	100.0	37.9	3.4	2.2	1.0	6.8	4.9	3.2	2.3	9.6	3.6	5.2	10.9	17.2
Basile town	97.9	55.9	2.7	7.9	7.6	9.6	8.2	2.8	8.8	30.0	11.7	16.5	17.3	26.1
Bastrop city	99.2	59.3	2.3	6.3	6.7	12.0	7.9	11.9	11.9	29.8	16.3	19.2	22.2	30.4
Baton Rouge city	98.5	54.5	2.9	8.5	9.8	12.1	6.2	3.3	7.3	21.3	11.2	14.7	17.3	22.7
Bayou Blue (CDP)	98.2	59.0	2.6	9.1	9.1	16.9	11.6	4.9	11.5	30.2	17.3	17.6	18.2	26.6
Bayou Cane (CDP)	98.7	49.2	3.6	6.8	12.2	12.5	4.5	5.9	5.9	22.5	8.1	9.7	16.7	22.3
Bayou Vista (CDP)	99.7	55.9	0.6	7.5	17.4	10.8	6.3	3.2	6.7	29.3	11.4	16.2	18.4	28.3
Belle Chasse (CDP)	99.9	36.1	1.1	2.1	4.7	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.2	9.5	2.8	4.2	8.7	16.2
Berwick town	99.1	58.4	3.2	7.6	14.5	9.5	5.6	3.5	9.1	29.6	14.8	17.4	21.8	28.7
Bogalusa city	98.8	60.3	2.9	8.0	9.8	10.2	6.8	3.8	10.8	29.1	16.7	20.0	22.5	29.4
Bossier City city	98.9	52.0	2.1	6.7	14.3	12.0	5.5	2.9	5.8	19.9	10.9	10.3	13.7	20.2
Urban	98.9	51.5	2.2	6.8	14.0	11.5	5.1	2.9	5.8	19.7	10.9	10.2	13.6	20.2
Breaux Bridge city	98.9	52.2	1.5	5.0	4.8	14.2	7.3	2.9	8.7	31.9	8.6	12.9	13.8	19.9
Broadmoor (CDP)	99.8	43.0	1.1	2.7	7.7	4.8	2.5	0.8	2.4	15.3	4.6	6.0	9.7	16.0
Broussard town	99.2	57.8	5.1	4.8	6.4	7.4	7.1	4.5	8.6	31.8	7.9	15.6	23.4	33.5
Brownsville-Bowcomville (CDP)	99.2	60.7	2.7	4.9	20.3	9.3	7.5	2.3	5.0	21.1	7.9	14.1	12.2	21.2
Bunkie town	99.4	47.8	3.1	4.3	5.3	7.7	3.7	1.7	2.8	13.9	5.8	11.1	14.6	24.4

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Buras-Triumph (CDP)	99.4	45.4	2.6	3.5	7.8	6.8	4.1	2.2	3.0	20.0	8.2	14.4	13.2	21.9
Corenco town	98.9	63.6	1.4	9.6	9.4	15.0	9.6	1.3	12.0	32.2	19.7	21.2	28.1	38.4
Chalmerte (CDP)	99.7	47.6	2.5	4.2	8.6	8.6	4.6	2.3	5.2	17.5	9.9	11.0	13.9	21.0
Chauvin (CDP)	99.1	59.3	0.8	8.2	4.1	16.8	6.9	2.4	13.5	36.5	12.4	20.5	23.1	35.3
Church Point town	98.0	54.8	2.1	10.1	7.7	15.1	9.8	5.0	10.8	27.1	14.5	18.3	19.3	26.1
Claborn (CDP)	99.5	59.3	2.8	5.3	15.5	11.1	6.7	2.1	6.2	19.2	7.2	12.4	15.6	23.8
Covington city	98.8	50.9	3.4	7.8	8.7	12.3	5.1	3.9	6.2	22.2	12.9	13.1	18.8	21.8
Crowley city	99.2	58.7	1.6	8.8	12.3	15.7	7.2	2.4	10.0	30.3	14.2	17.6	20.5	28.9
Cut Off (CDP)	99.2	61.5	7.7	7.8	8.9	9.1	8.0	3.6	10.6	33.5	11.8	17.1	26.9	38.7
Delhi town	99.8	67.6	3.0	4.0	4.7	14.7	18.4	1.1	2.1	12.0	4.3	7.4	16.0	26.0
Denham Springs city	99.7	54.5	1.3	2.9	6.6	8.9	4.7	1.7	4.2	16.1	6.5	9.5	13.0	19.4
De Quincy town	98.1	59.7	2.1	8.0	15.2	11.7	8.0	2.3	14.7	30.4	17.0	15.4	24.9	30.6
De Ridder city	98.9	52.3	2.4	6.1	9.9	11.0	6.0	3.3	4.7	19.1	8.2	12.8	15.1	22.6
Des Allemands (CDP)	99.5	53.7	6.8	4.7	4.7	9.7	5.5	3.2	5.4	30.8	18.4	14.0	22.1	31.8
Donaldsonville city	97.8	64.6	3.5	9.6	15.9	17.4	9.6	5.9	15.6	40.6	18.4	21.9	29.2	34.2
Estelle (CDP)	99.2	49.6	3.2	5.2	10.8	13.2	7.1	2.4	7.9	23.7	12.9	13.1	19.9	27.8
Eunice city	98.0	57.9	2.5	8.8	9.1	13.8	9.6	7.1	11.2	31.4	13.6	18.1	22.2	27.8
Farmerville town	89.5	63.0	7.9	24.1	23.0	19.1	14.6	12.4	20.0	33.4	22.3	25.0	26.6	37.0
Ferriday town	98.6	54.8	2.7	7.0	14.9	7.2	6.1	3.3	6.9	16.7	7.3	10.5	17.3	22.6
Fort Polk South (CDP)	99.9	68.1	1.9	5.7	13.1	23.2	9.3	4.3	5.4	30.1	39.2	20.9	20.9	13.9
Franklin city	98.0	64.2	5.5	8.3	10.9	15.8	9.9	7.3	10.3	38.4	14.8	21.3	24.4	29.3
Franklin town	99.3	67.4	5.5	10.9	11.5	9.1	9.4	4.3	13.3	36.5	23.5	24.3	23.9	33.4
Galliano (CDP)	98.7	61.2	2.9	4.0	7.4	8.4	5.7	4.3	7.2	26.4	9.6	17.6	28.3	38.8
Garyville (CDP)	96.0	58.1	6.0	9.6	10.4	21.3	9.5	6.5	16.3	29.4	20.6	18.1	16.6	24.6
Gonzales city	96.1	51.6	3.1	14.0	17.1	16.3	9.8	7.6	10.0	25.6	9.0	12.3	19.9	22.3
Grambling town	100.0	34.5	1.7	3.5	4.9	9.0	1.7	—	1.5	7.8	4.9	3.9	3.4	3.4
Gramercy town	98.3	56.1	5.3	5.1	16.2	10.5	5.4	4.1	8.3	25.5	12.4	16.3	21.2	29.9
Gretna city	99.3	55.5	2.4	5.2	10.6	10.6	5.5	3.1	6.0	22.2	12.0	17.9	18.0	24.0
Hahnville (CDP)	99.7	59.0	3.2	9.1	10.3	11.0	7.4	4.8	10.8	34.5	16.4	19.5	22.4	35.1
Hammond city	98.5	53.4	2.9	6.6	13.2	9.1	7.1	5.3	7.1	21.3	13.9	14.4	16.7	25.3
Harahan city	99.3	47.3	1.1	3.7	10.6	9.5	3.4	1.9	4.9	15.1	6.7	6.7	12.6	20.3
Harvey (CDP)	99.0	52.5	3.1	7.0	9.0	13.6	7.0	4.5	6.6	19.7	11.2	13.5	15.7	24.5
Haynesville town	98.5	51.5	0.9	6.7	11.1	12.9	7.4	1.7	4.6	21.9	5.7	12.1	15.4	21.1
Homer town	98.3	59.2	3.7	14.1	12.3	16.9	4.8	4.6	12.3	25.0	17.0	16.4	20.3	22.5
Houma city	99.0	61.5	2.9	10.3	12.5	17.7	7.2	2.8	11.9	30.7	14.4	16.4	23.2	32.5
Jackson town	99.3	54.1	0.7	5.7	5.8	12.0	3.4	2.5	7.1	25.2	5.5	8.1	14.0	21.1
Jeannerette city	97.2	57.2	2.2	13.7	11.7	14.6	9.0	5.0	15.8	35.2	18.2	21.6	27.7	36.1
Jefferson (CDP)	98.5	56.7	3.5	5.2	12.6	11.2	6.3	4.7	6.5	20.4	11.8	16.1	20.2	26.1
Jeno town	71.8	63.4	4.7	31.3	42.6	9.8	32.7	27.4	31.3	36.4	34.5	36.0	39.3	46.1
Jennings city	97.6	61.2	2.7	12.4	12.4	17.6	10.0	5.5	11.2	28.4	17.2	17.4	21.4	27.7
Jonesboro town	81.9	69.2	10.3	27.0	30.5	30.0	23.4	26.8	31.1	48.2	34.6	40.0	44.0	45.3
Jonesville town	86.8	67.2	4.3	16.8	21.2	23.0	18.3	17.9	17.9	34.6	14.7	12.5	30.7	35.8
Kaplan city	99.2	57.8	2.1	4.9	10.2	9.8	6.5	2.6	7.9	30.3	11.7	15.7	17.9	26.7
Kenner city	99.5	46.4	2.2	5.3	8.7	11.8	5.8	3.2	5.7	17.8	8.8	11.8	16.1	23.6
Kentwood town	99.4	61.8	1.6	11.3	7.3	10.0	9.5	4.5	8.7	24.3	18.6	22.9	26.8	36.2
Kinder town	97.7	59.8	5.8	6.2	11.5	15.4	8.3	14.5	15.0	31.7	18.6	21.3	22.3	31.6
Lacombe (CDP)	97.9	55.1	2.9	9.7	12.2	11.9	8.0	5.3	8.5	24.8	10.3	14.7	19.6	26.6
Lafayette city	98.8	56.2	2.9	8.3	10.2	12.5	6.4	3.6	7.6	23.4	11.2	14.5	18.6	26.3
Lake Arthur town	99.1	56.6	3.5	5.0	9.7	12.1	5.1	3.1	8.7	26.3	12.3	18.2	19.1	26.7
Lake Charles city	98.2	55.3	2.8	7.6	12.1	13.4	7.5	4.2	8.4	24.3	11.8	14.0	18.6	24.8
Lake Providence town	98.7	59.5	4.0	4.5	7.4	10.2	9.3	6.1	8.4	22.5	11.4	18.7	23.9	35.2
Laplace (CDP)	98.2	55.3	3.8	7.4	16.5	13.7	8.2	3.9	8.1	24.8	10.3	11.4	19.2	29.9
Larose (CDP)	99.3	57.4	1.4	6.4	7.7	6.9	4.2	3.2	7.2	25.5	11.8	14.9	21.7	32.3
Leesville city	98.9	52.5	3.3	9.7	17.2	14.1	4.9	2.9	9.5	25.1	13.7	19.1	14.4	18.6
Lower Vacherie (CDP)	98.4	52.9	2.4	11.1	17.5	15.0	6.7	0.7	7.7	30.9	13.2	21.9	19.8	33.3
Luling (CDP)	99.7	53.1	5.4	6.1	9.4	8.2	5.1	3.8	6.8	19.5	11.4	15.2	14.2	19.4
Lutcher town	98.6	58.7	1.6	12.0	13.7	15.9	7.7	2.2	10.0	33.9	20.0	17.5	20.7	28.1
Mamou town	99.1	65.0	2.1	8.9	9.0	15.8	8.0	1.9	12.1	34.9	20.6	21.4	19.5	28.4
Mandeville town	93.0	49.2	2.8	12.7	14.4	9.3	11.3	10.6	12.8	32.3	16.9	22.0	27.2	37.1
Mansfield city	98.5	65.7	3.9	10.7	16.8	19.7	9.4	5.9	13.9	32.7	22.1	18.4	28.0	36.2
Many town	92.1	64.4	9.8	26.3	23.3	29.9	15.9	14.9	23.1	42.6	26.1	30.5	40.1	40.9
Marksville town	92.0	53.6	1.1	11.9	15.0	22.1	10.4	11.1	13.4	27.5	14.7	28.0	18.4	16.3
Marrero (CDP)	98.8	55.8	4.8	7.1	13.3	13.5	7.3	4.4	9.6	24.7	13.9	15.6	19.8	28.7
Metairie (CDP)	99.5	48.6	2.6	4.5	9.9	9.9	5.2	3.0	5.1	17.8	8.9	10.9	16.0	22.1
Mimosa Park (CDP)	99.7	41.4	2.5	5.6	7.6	9.8	5.0	1.1	7.7	20.2	9.1	13.0	14.6	21.1
Minden city	98.8	63.1	1.5	10.1	19.2	17.5	6.5	2.3	10.3	27.9	15.9	15.8	19.4	26.1
Monroe city	98.6	58.6	2.2	7.0	14.5	11.9	7.1	3.2	5.5	19.4	8.5	12.5	15.2	19.7
Morgan City city	98.0	60.1	3.9	7.8	14.9	15.6	9.2	4.6	9.2	28.9	13.0	14.3	20.7	27.8
Moss Bluff (CDP)	99.4	49.3	2.7	5.9	11.5	11.1	3.8	2.8	6.6	23.3	7.6	13.6	15.1	25.0
Natchitoches city	96.9	55.9	8.7	9.9	12.9	17.7	12.5	12.6	14.6	28.8	19.1	21.6	22.4	28.9
New Iberia city	98.1	54.3	3.2	9.6	8.2	11.9	7.5	4.3	8.2	24.9	11.7	15.1	18.5	26.7
New Orleans city	98.8	52.0	2.5	7.0	8.0	11.2	6.7	3.8	5.8	18.9	11.1	13.4	15.1	21.2
Urban	98.8	51.9	2.5	7.0	8.0	11.2	6.7	3.8	5.8	18.9	11.1	13.4	15.1	21.2
New Roads town	99.1	61.4	6.5	8.9	6.5	17.9	9.2	4.5	11.8	33.8	17.4	22.1	27.6	39.7
Norco (CDP)	99.3	58.2	7.2	7.2	12.1	12.8	6.9	3.0	8.8	22.6	12.5	15.5	19.2	31.1
Oakdale city	99.0	61.9	6.0	4.7	7.3	16.8	7.5	8.8	16.9	31.8	30.6	28.4	27.2	36.1
Opelousas city	97.7	60.2	3.2	11.0	13.3	16.0	9.9	4.7	12.9	33.4	15.1	19.0	23.9	29.9
Patterson town	97.8	64.4	6.6	18.3	15.7	22.3	8.6	5.2	11.5	37.3	23.4	30.2	33.6	42.2
Pierre Part (CDP)	99.8	52.1	1.0	6.2	7.5	16.6	8.5	1.6	10.4	33.4	11.7	19.1	24.2	28.4
Pineville city	99.0	48.1	1.4	4.1	6.7	6.6	4.0	1.8	3.0	17.9	5.8	10.7	11.7	17.0
Plaquemine city	97.7	65.6	3.7	10.7	17.1	22.6	8.9	3.0	16.2	35.0	17.1	20.0	28.3	40.0
Ponchatoula city	98.2	61.5	6.2	10.6	8.6	18.3	7.7	7.3	11.7	26.3	25.8	23.8	26.7	37.1
Port Allen city	98.4	66.1	4.6	13.3	18.0	19.5	12.7	7.3	17.8	39.8	23.3	29.1	32.0	41.0
Port Barre town	98.1	63.8	3.4	10.6	13.1	17.6	9.9	4.4	13.3	36.9	17.7	22.6	26.1	35.2

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
Port Sulphur (CDP)	99.8	39.3	1.1	6.1	6.5	8.1	4.6	3.2	5.0	16.0	11.1	10.5	14.5	21.5
Poydras (CDP)	99.2	39.7	2.5	3.6	7.3	6.0	4.3	3.1	3.2	14.2	6.0	9.4	10.5	16.6
Prien (CDP)	99.4	49.5	2.3	5.0	6.7	6.3	6.8	2.3	5.9	19.2	6.6	8.3	16.8	27.0
Raceland (CDP)	99.1	59.4	5.2	8.7	13.1	20.1	10.3	7.1	12.2	28.9	16.1	17.0	27.2	35.4
Rayne city	97.9	55.3	1.3	11.0	9.9	16.4	8.3	2.2	10.8	31.0	15.3	16.7	20.1	27.0
Rayville town	99.3	62.7	0.5	4.3	9.0	11.9	9.0	7.3	4.0	18.5	9.7	13.6	14.3	23.8
Reserve (CDP)	98.5	62.9	4.1	11.4	18.3	16.5	11.7	7.1	14.7	30.1	17.5	15.1	20.0	28.4
River Ridge (CDP)	99.1	52.0	1.8	5.5	13.8	12.5	4.1	3.2	6.1	22.9	10.3	11.5	16.3	23.3
Ruston city	98.8	48.7	2.9	7.4	10.8	9.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	16.8	7.8	9.6	14.1	22.6
St. Martinville city	98.4	64.9	2.5	12.5	12.7	19.6	8.8	3.2	15.0	37.4	15.7	21.3	28.0	39.4
Scotlandville (CDP)	93.9	64.8	9.6	19.2	12.5	23.3	17.4	11.4	21.7	36.1	28.7	30.9	30.8	38.7
Seymourville (CDP)	97.4	72.7	4.4	12.4	16.0	16.3	10.9	5.7	13.3	30.5	9.6	16.6	36.6	45.8
Shreveport city	98.2	59.7	2.6	10.7	15.2	16.1	7.8	4.1	10.1	27.3	14.6	16.2	20.0	25.5
Slidell city	98.8	44.0	2.0	4.4	7.4	8.8	4.4	3.2	4.5	17.6	8.4	10.4	14.8	21.5
Springhill city	98.6	52.8	2.3	6.0	15.1	11.0	4.9	3.1	8.1	22.0	7.0	9.3	13.4	17.4
Sulphur city	99.3	53.0	2.0	6.3	13.7	11.6	5.8	3.8	7.6	24.9	9.3	10.7	17.7	25.5
Tallulah city	94.9	52.7	3.2	11.7	12.3	14.1	9.3	9.1	10.4	30.2	16.0	21.4	19.2	24.9
Terrytown (CDP)	99.8	41.7	3.0	3.6	6.4	7.6	4.3	2.6	2.8	16.3	7.7	10.1	13.6	19.9
Thibodaux city	98.6	55.1	2.2	7.9	13.5	15.0	6.5	4.4	8.8	26.0	12.3	13.9	19.3	28.2
Timberlane (CDP)	99.8	43.7	1.3	3.4	6.3	11.0	4.1	0.7	2.0	12.0	4.2	7.1	11.9	21.7
Vidalia town	99.0	51.1	2.2	2.6	9.0	7.8	5.8	1.3	7.6	20.1	9.4	10.4	16.1	22.5
Ville Platte town	98.7	67.4	3.4	12.5	14.3	21.0	11.5	5.5	17.5	44.8	25.3	30.5	25.6	29.6
Vinton town	99.1	60.1	2.9	7.4	10.7	16.4	5.2	3.7	11.2	29.5	12.1	15.3	22.1	31.2
Violet (CDP)	99.8	39.6	1.2	2.4	10.2	3.0	3.5	0.8	2.4	9.4	4.5	6.8	9.6	14.3
Vivian town	99.3	66.5	3.0	6.4	25.6	20.3	13.4	2.2	8.7	34.2	14.8	21.5	12.9	21.4
Waggaman (CDP)	99.5	50.0	1.0	13.6	7.1	8.2	4.1	5.4	6.9	18.6	10.0	12.0	17.3	30.0
Walker town	99.5	51.8	3.1	4.0	10.2	8.0	5.4	3.2	5.2	19.5	9.3	11.8	11.5	18.4
Welsh town	99.2	47.5	3.6	4.8	6.0	5.9	3.6	2.0	4.8	12.6	3.1	5.2	9.3	16.7
Westlake town	99.6	60.1	3.8	6.1	19.1	13.0	6.6	3.7	10.2	29.4	11.9	15.5	21.1	28.8
West Monroe city	99.5	53.1	2.2	3.6	15.2	10.2	3.5	1.9	4.0	15.8	7.1	9.0	11.1	15.9
Westwego city	99.8	56.4	5.0	7.1	9.5	9.3	6.6	6.0	5.7	16.8	11.7	13.6	14.2	21.4
Winnfield city	98.7	51.5	3.6	4.7	13.4	6.3	4.0	4.3	5.8	18.5	13.7	12.7	12.3	17.0
Winnboro town	99.2	71.3	5.1	14.8	34.4	11.6	4.2	1.3	4.0	13.1	6.3	7.9	15.1	18.8
Zachary city	98.1	57.7	2.2	6.6	12.2	9.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	24.0	6.5	16.0	21.3	26.8
Zwolle town	96.8	59.2	14.6	7.7	9.7	30.0	29.2	29.3	21.7	41.6	31.3	33.3	37.9	41.0

COUNTIES

Acadia	98.9	56.4	1.6	8.9	9.9	13.9	7.2	3.1	9.9	29.1	13.5	16.3	18.8	27.3
Allen	98.9	57.8	4.6	5.4	8.9	16.6	7.1	7.9	15.4	31.7	23.5	24.5	24.3	33.8
Ascension	98.1	58.2	4.8	9.6	15.7	14.4	8.6	5.7	11.7	30.0	13.4	16.4	22.5	30.2
Assumption	98.4	55.3	2.8	6.9	9.6	12.1	8.0	4.0	10.6	27.7	12.8	16.9	21.7	29.8
Avoyelles	98.1	45.0	2.2	5.2	5.8	9.2	6.0	5.4	4.6	16.5	7.2	12.8	12.5	17.0
Beauregard	97.2	51.1	2.1	6.8	13.5	10.5	7.4	4.5	4.2	20.3	8.7	13.9	17.4	20.8
Bienvenue	98.0	65.3	3.3	11.6	18.6	15.9	8.9	5.5	14.5	35.1	20.1	19.8	23.7	33.1
Bossier	98.9	53.6	1.9	7.0	15.1	12.5	6.0	2.6	6.6	21.9	12.1	11.3	14.9	21.6
Caddo	98.3	59.8	2.6	10.6	16.1	16.3	7.7	4.2	10.2	27.5	14.7	16.4	19.9	25.5
Calcasieu	98.7	54.4	2.5	6.9	12.1	13.0	6.4	3.8	8.3	24.7	10.9	13.7	18.4	25.9
Caldwell	97.5	78.7	16.6	7.2	10.5	43.9	16.5	36.0	51.4	66.8	56.7	57.0	61.7	69.6
Camden	98.0	60.7	3.6	10.9	13.7	13.7	8.2	4.7	11.3	28.9	14.0	16.4	22.0	31.3
Catahoula	95.8	58.5	4.2	6.9	18.0	10.1	8.8	7.5	7.1	19.0	8.1	10.1	17.4	25.5
Claiborne	97.9	54.0	2.7	9.2	11.5	12.1	6.3	3.8	7.7	23.7	13.3	15.0	15.8	20.9
Concordia	98.9	54.3	2.2	5.1	14.4	9.4	6.5	2.6	6.4	18.0	8.6	10.7	17.1	25.4
De Soto	97.8	65.5	4.0	11.0	17.4	21.3	9.9	7.5	16.1	35.0	21.9	20.7	25.9	34.0
East Baton Rouge	98.6	52.4	3.0	8.0	9.3	11.4	5.9	3.2	7.0	20.5	10.5	14.0	16.6	22.3
East Carroll	94.2	61.1	3.6	8.5	11.5	10.7	14.0	11.8	16.3	27.9	21.0	26.6	28.2	37.7
East Feliciana	96.2	58.6	2.7	11.5	11.5	13.5	9.8	10.0	9.4	30.1	15.2	20.0	26.2	32.4
Evangeline	98.9	61.4	2.8	10.3	9.8	17.0	10.0	3.8	12.9	36.3	18.5	22.0	21.1	27.7
Franklin	98.7	58.9	2.7	9.7	14.7	9.4	6.5	2.5	8.8	15.7	9.4	10.7	13.9	19.5
Grant	88.9	63.3	5.1	24.5	21.2	19.1	15.3	13.1	14.5	26.7	19.1	24.2	22.2	29.4
Iberia	98.3	53.9	2.8	9.4	8.3	11.3	6.9	3.5	8.3	25.1	11.0	14.3	19.2	27.6
Iberville	98.0	67.1	4.4	10.4	14.2	18.3	9.0	5.4	13.7	33.8	17.5	20.3	26.5	38.6
Jackson	85.1	65.1	11.1	20.7	27.9	21.7	24.9	23.5	26.8	40.8	32.7	31.4	37.2	40.3
Jefferson	99.3	49.3	2.7	5.3	9.8	10.7	5.5	3.3	5.7	18.7	9.6	11.9	16.1	23.1
Jefferson Davis	98.6	55.6	3.1	8.1	9.0	11.9	7.7	3.7	8.0	25.2	13.0	14.7	18.2	26.0
Lafayette	98.8	55.0	2.7	7.6	10.1	12.2	6.4	3.4	7.5	24.0	10.7	14.1	18.4	26.1
Lafourche	98.9	57.9	3.5	6.7	10.8	14.0	7.3	4.5	9.6	30.2	13.3	16.8	22.9	33.3
La Salle	89.6	56.3	7.0	14.8	23.4	12.9	14.3	15.2	16.0	27.7	21.0	23.6	26.2	32.8
Lincoln	97.8	52.4	4.7	10.0	11.4	12.6	7.6	6.8	8.1	19.9	11.8	12.4	16.1	24.2
Livingston	99.3	51.2	2.2	5.1	8.3	9.4	5.0	3.0	5.2	18.1	9.4	11.4	14.0	21.3
Madison	94.4	56.2	2.9	11.6	14.8	12.8	10.3	8.9	11.3	29.3	15.1	21.2	19.1	24.6
Morehouse	99.3	59.1	6.7	5.3	9.9	13.2	7.0	8.4	10.8	27.6	16.5	18.5	22.9	31.3
Natchitoches	95.7	60.0	8.5	11.6	18.3	19.1	13.9	11.1	15.9	31.3	19.5	22.9	25.2	30.2
Orleans	98.8	52.0	2.5	7.0	8.0	11.2	6.7	3.8	5.8	18.9	11.1	13.4	15.1	21.2
Ouachita	97.7	55.7	2.6	7.2	15.4	12.0	7.5	3.9	6.5	19.4	9.1	12.7	15.3	20.6
Plaquemines	99.6	42.8	1.8	4.4	6.1	6.8	4.6	2.1	4.0	15.6	8.2	10.4	12.5	20.7
Pointe Coupee	98.1	61.2	5.4	9.7	11.0	19.6	9.6	8.5	14.8	35.9	19.4	24.3	26.6	35.6
Rapides	98.9	50.3	2.9	5.5	8.4	11.1	5.5	4.1	4.7	19.6	8.4	13.3	13.7	19.4
Red River	98.5	60.2	3.0	8.4	16.6	13.8	8.8	5.9	10.3	29.4	17.9	17.5	18.9	27.1
Richland	99.4	59.2	3.0	3.4	5.1	10.3	7.8	3.5	4.5	17.9	11.9	14.4	16.0	26.2
Sabine	91.4	66.3	13.7	16.5	25.6	32.3	26.0	28.0	28.4	41.7	32.9	34.1	38.7	44.0
St. Bernard	99.7	47.2	2.0	3.9	10.0	7.5	4.5	2.2	5.1	17.5	9.4	11.2	13.8	21.0
St. Charles	98.9	57.4	4.3	7.8	11.1	13.1	7.4	4.1	10.6	28.2	14.7	17.4	21.4	30.7
St. Helena	99.3	58.3	3.8	8.8	9.1	13.9	6.4	4.2	10.6	26.1	18.3	20.9	22.0	33.2

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks		
St. James	98.2	59.0	3.5	9.5	15.0	15.6	9.2	3.1	10.5	29.9	15.7	17.5	22.1	31.9
St. John the Baptist	98.0	58.7	4.0	9.0	16.5	15.0	9.2	5.4	10.7	28.5	13.0	14.4	19.7	29.8
St. Landry	98.0	61.9	4.1	9.2	10.7	14.8	10.3	6.7	12.5	34.4	17.2	21.9	25.6	33.4
St. Martin	98.5	55.1	2.1	8.3	7.7	14.8	7.6	3.7	10.5	29.7	12.7	16.3	19.1	27.8
St. Mary	98.0	62.3	4.5	9.8	14.9	16.4	9.7	5.3	10.4	34.5	15.3	18.0	23.0	31.1
St. Tammany	98.3	48.6	2.6	6.7	8.9	10.9	5.9	5.0	6.4	21.2	11.3	13.5	17.9	24.5
Tangipahoa	98.7	55.9	2.9	7.6	9.7	10.7	6.4	4.7	7.9	23.6	14.0	16.5	22.1	31.2
Tensas	100.0	52.4	2.7	2.8	19.0	6.9	2.6	2.2	6.2	17.0	10.3	11.6	10.1	15.4
Terrebonne	98.7	56.8	3.0	8.7	11.3	15.1	6.9	3.8	10.4	29.1	13.2	16.2	21.4	29.7
Union	87.1	62.8	11.8	21.9	25.0	23.6	17.1	17.0	22.4	35.0	27.8	27.0	30.8	37.9
Vermilion	99.0	51.1	2.3	5.8	7.8	8.5	6.4	3.0	6.2	22.5	9.8	12.8	14.0	20.6
Vernon	98.5	51.7	3.4	6.7	11.1	14.0	6.6	4.4	6.2	21.6	12.0	16.8	14.6	15.4
Washington	99.0	61.5	3.8	9.1	9.7	9.8	6.9	3.5	11.3	30.1	18.3	20.3	23.5	31.4
Webster	98.5	59.8	2.2	9.0	18.9	15.0	6.8	3.3	10.3	27.4	14.7	15.4	19.4	25.1
West Baton Rouge	98.2	61.3	3.2	10.0	14.5	18.0	9.0	5.4	14.4	33.2	17.4	21.9	27.1	35.2
West Carroll	95.9	56.3	2.4	7.3	10.9	7.7	8.3	5.7	11.7	26.8	16.4	13.3	22.7	31.6
West Feliciana	63.4	73.7	5.0	40.9	41.9	46.5	42.2	45.2	5.7	60.4	13.1	20.9	55.2	25.4
Winn	97.9	49.5	4.9	6.3	11.8	9.9	4.4	4.9	9.1	23.4	13.6	13.9	19.1	24.7

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

²In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically inter-related. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

priate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of civilian persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle; each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers(55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

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Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

**Extractive occupations*(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

**Rail and water transportation occupations*—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

**Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers* (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 — 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 — 47)

Service occupations (50 — 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 — 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 — 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 — 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

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Textile mill and finished textile products(22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

Chemicals and allied products(28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.

**Other nondurable goods* (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries(33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

Machinery, except electrical(35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

**Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing* (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.

Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities(40-49)

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

Other transportation(41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.

Communications(48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services(49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

General merchandise stores(53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

**Other retail trade* (52, 56, 57, 59)

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate(60-67)

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

Insurance, real estate, and other finance(62-67)

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

Business services(73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.

Repair services (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

Other personal services(70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and Recreation Services(78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

Other educational services(823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.

Social services, religious and membership organizations(83, 86)

Legal, engineering, and other professional services (81, 84, 89)

Public Administration(91-97)

Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker.—

The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

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tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. *Government workers*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. *Self-employed workers*—

a. *Own business not incorporated*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspeople and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

b. *Own business incorporated*—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved non-reporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586 14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short-form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 158 shows that for the city of Bogalusa 6,222 persons out of all 12,758 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Bogalusa with

a percent-in-sample of 15.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 6,222 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5 (6,222) \left(1 - \frac{6,222}{16,976} \right)} = 140 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Bogalusa city is 16,976.

The standard error of the estimated 6,222 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 140 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 154 for the total persons 16 years and over in Bogalusa city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 48.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 1.0. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 48.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $1.0 \times 1.1 = 1.1$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 6,222 persons 16 years and over in Bogalusa city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 154. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[6,222 - 2(154)] \text{ to } [6,222 + 2(154)]$$

or

$$5,914 \text{ to } 6,530.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Morgan City city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 7,231, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 11,504. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 62.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.1 percent. Table D lists Morgan City city with a percent-in-sample of 14.6 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 14.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (62.9 percent) is $1.1 \times 1.1 = 1.2$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Bogalusa city and Morgan City city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.9 - 48.8 = 14.1 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (14.1)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se (62.9)})^2 + (\text{Se (48.8)})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1.2)^2 + (1.1)^2} \\ &= 1.6 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[14.1 - 2(1.6)] \text{ to } [14.1 + 2(1.6)]$$

or

$$10.9 \text{ to } 17.3.$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17	Persons in group quarters
----	---------------------------

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

<i>Renter</i>
<i>White Race</i>
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
<i>Rent Categories</i>
\$1 to \$59
\$60 to \$99
\$100 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500+
Other Renter
No Cash Rent

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.9	2.8	1.7
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.9	3.6	2.5
Place of work.....	2.1	1.8	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.5	1.0
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.5	1.4	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.3	1.9	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.8	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties
American Indian Reservations

The State -----

URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE

Urban	2 887 309	15.0
Inside urbanized areas	2 201 661	15.1
Central cities	1 281 218	14.9
Urban fringe	920 443	15.3
Outside urbanized areas	685 648	14.9
Places of 10,000 or more	314 798	14.7
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	370 850	15.1
Rural	1 318 591	17.5
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	134 964	36.2
Other rural	1 183 627	15.4
Farm	-----	---

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's

Inside SMSA's	2 666 400	15.4
Urban	2 221 048	15.1
Central cities	1 248 616	14.9
Not in central cities	972 432	15.4
Rural	445 352	17.1
Outside SMSA's	1 539 500	16.4
Urban	666 261	14.8
Rural	873 239	17.7

SMSA's

Alexandria, La.	151 985	15.8
Urban	92 742	15.2
Rural	59 243	16.6
Baton Rouge, La.	494 151	15.4
Urban	368 802	15.1
Rural	125 349	16.5
Lafayette, La.	150 017	15.7
Urban	113 999	15.7
Rural	36 018	15.8
Lake Charles, La.	167 223	15.3
Urban	131 417	15.0
Rural	35 806	16.5
Monroe, La.	139 241	15.3
Urban	112 537	15.7
Rural	26 704	13.4
New Orleans, La.	1 187 073	15.2
Urban	1 111 978	15.1
Rural	75 095	17.3
Shreveport, La.	376 710	16.0
Urban	289 573	14.7
Rural	87 137	20.1

URBANIZED AREAS

Alexandria, La.	92 742	15.2
Baton Rouge, La.	350 657	14.9
Houma, La.	65 780	14.9
Lafayette, La.	113 999	15.7
Lake Charles, La.	123 820	15.0
Monroe, La.	112 537	15.7
New Orleans, La.	1 078 299	15.1
Shreveport, La.	263 827	14.8

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE

Abbeville city	12 391	15.0
Alexandria city	51 565	15.5
Amelia (CDP)	3 617	12.8
Amite City town	4 301	13.8
Arabi (CDP)	10 248	15.8
Arcadia town	3 403	14.2
Avondale (CDP)	6 699	16.2
Baker city	12 865	15.1
Baldwin town	2 644	14.1
Ball town	3 405	13.6
Basile town	2 635	46.9
Bayou city	15 527	14.5
Baton Rouge city	219 419	14.8
Bayou Blue (CDP)	2 729	15.3
Bayou Cane (CDP)	15 723	15.7
Bayou Vista (CDP)	5 805	13.8
Belle Chasse (CDP)	5 412	15.0
Berwick town	4 466	14.3
Bogalusa city	16 976	15.9
Bossier City city	50 817	15.4
Urban	49 808	15.4
Breaux Bridge city	5 922	13.5
Broadmoor (CDP)	7 051	14.9
Broussard town	2 923	40.8
Brownsville-Bawconville (CDP)	7 252	14.3
Bunkie town	5 364	15.5

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties
American Indian Reservations

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

Buras-Triumph (CDP)	4 137	15.1
Carencro town	3 712	12.1
Chalmette (CDP)	33 847	15.7
Chauvin (CDP)	3 338	15.2
Church Point town	4 599	16.1
Claiborne (CDP)	6 278	13.1
Covington city	7 892	15.2
Crowley city	16 036	14.8
Cut Off (CDP)	5 049	12.1
Delhi town	3 290	13.4
Denham Springs city	8 563	14.3
De Quincy town	3 966	14.4
De Ridder city	11 057	15.2
Des Allemands (CDP)	2 920	14.2
Donaldsonville city	7 901	13.5
Estelle (CDP)	12 724	14.4
Eunice city	12 479	15.6
Farmerville town	3 768	11.0
Ferriday town	4 472	13.1
Fort Polk South (CDP)	12 498	14.4
Franklin city	9 584	15.1
Franklin town	4 119	14.2
Galliano (CDP)	5 159	12.4
Garyville (CDP)	2 856	11.5
Gonzales city	7 287	14.7
Grambling town	4 226	11.9
Gramercy town	3 211	15.2
Gretna city	20 615	15.3
Hahnville (CDP)	2 947	14.3
Hammond city	15 043	14.7
Harahan city	11 384	15.7
Harvey (CDP)	22 709	14.9
Haynesville town	3 454	14.6
Homertown	4 307	16.2
Houma city	32 602	14.4
Jackson town	3 133	13.3
Jeannerette city	6 511	14.3
Jefferson (CDP)	15 550	14.2
Jena town	4 332	11.4
Jennings city	12 401	15.5
Jonesboro town	5 061	9.5
Jonesville town	2 828	12.1
Kaplan city	5 016	15.1
Kenner city	66 382	15.5
Kentwood town	2 667	14.4
Kinder town	2 603	44.7
Lacombe (CDP)	5 146	13.3
Lafayette city	81 961	14.5
Lake Arthur town	3 615	15.0
Lake Charles city	75 226	15.1
Lake Providence town	6 361	14.6
Laplace (CDP)	16 112	14.7
Larose (CDP)	5 224	15.1
Laureville city	9 054	12.5
Lower Vacherie (CDP)	3 189	14.7
Luling (CDP)	4 006	14.9
Lutcher town	4 730	14.0
Mamou town	3 194	13.8
Mandeville town	6 076	15.2
Mansfield city	6 485	14.6
Many town	3 988	14.6
Marksville town	5 113	10.5
Marrero (CDP)	36 548	14.2
Metairie (CDP)	164 160	15.3
Milmosa Park (CDP)	3 737	15.9
Minden city	15 084	14.0
Monroe city	57 597	15.2
Morgan City city	16 114	14.6
Moss Bluff (CDP)	7 004	13.6
Natchitoches city	16 664	13.2
New Iberia city	32 766	15.4
New Orleans city	557 515	15.0
Urban	557 028	15.0
New Roads town	3 924	16.0
Norco (CDP)	4 416	14.8
Oakdale city	7 155	12.9
Opelousas city	18 903	14.1
Patterson town	4 693	13.5
Pierre Port (CDP)	3 153	14.3
Pineville city	12 034	15.8
Plaquemine city	7 521	14.1
Ponchatoula city	5 469	14.8
Port Allen city	6 114	15.2
Port Barre town	2 625	44.7

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties
American Indian Reservations

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

Port Sulphur (CDP)	3 318	15.2
Poydras (CDP)	5 722	14.8
Prien (CDP)	6 224	15.3
Raceland (CDP)	6 302	15.1
Rayne city	9 066	15.7
Rayville town	4 610	12.9
Reserve (CDP)	7 288	13.1
River Ridge (CDP)	17 146	14.3
Ruston city	20 585	12.3
St. Martinville city	7 965	14.3
Scotlandville (CDP)	15 113	14.6
Seymourville (CDP)	2 891	10.8
Shreveport city	205 820	14.6
Stidell city	26 718	15.5
Springhill city	6 516	15.4
Sulphur city	19 709	15.6
Tallulah city	11 634	14.2
Terrytown (CDP)	23 548	15.9
Thibodaux city	15 810	14.8
Timberlane (CDP)	11 579	15.3
Vidalia town	5 936	15.1
Ville Platte town	9 201	14.7
Vinton town	3 631	14.6
Violet (CDP)	11 678	15.3
Vivian town	4 146	12.5
Waggaman (CDP)	9 004	14.2
Walker town	2 957	44.4
Welsh town	3 515	15.8
Westlake town	5 246	14.4
West Monroe city	14 993	15.4
Westwego city	12 663	15.3
Winnfield city	7 311	11.8
Winnboro town	5 921	13.5
Zachary city	7 297	14.7
Zwolle town	2 602	36.4

COUNTIES

Acadia	56 427	17.5
Allen	21 390	20.8
Ascension	50 068	15.3
Assumption	22 084	13.0
Avoyelles	41 393	20.0
Beauregard	29 692	17.0
Bienville	16 387	22.4
Bossier	80 721	16.5
Caddo	252 358	15.1
Calcasieu	167 223	15.3
Caldwell	10 761	16.2
Cameron	9 336	14.8
Catahoula	12 287	14.5
Claiborne	17 095	15.7
Concordia	22 981	16.2
De Soto	25 727	18.3
East Baton Rouge	366 191	14.8
East Carroll	11 772	14.2
East Feliciana	19 015	19.1
Evangeline	33 343	18.7
Franklin	24 141	14.9
Grant	16 703	15.9
Iberia	63 752	16.1
Iberville	32 159	18.1
Jackson	17 321	14.2
Jefferson	454 592	15.3
Jefferson Davis	32 168	17.5
Lafayette	150 017	15.7
Lafourche	82 483	15.4
La Salle	17 004	16.6
Lincoln	39 763	13.7
Livingston	58 806	13.3
Madison	15 975	14.8
Marsh house	34 803	14.9
Natchitoches	39 863	14.4
Orleans	557 515	15.0
Ouachita	139 241	15.3
Plaquemines	26 049	15.0
Pointe Coupee	24 045	18.2
Rapides	135 282	15.7
Red River	10 433	23.6
Richland	22 187	13.3
Sabine	25 280	17.2
St. Bernard	64 097	15.6
St. Charles	37 259	14.8
St. Helena	9 827	18.2
St. James	21 495	14.2

Table D. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
COUNTIES—Con.		
St. John the Baptist	31 924	14.2
St. Landry	84 128	19.2
St. Martin	40 214	15.7
St. Mary	64 253	14.4
St. Tammany	110 869	15.9
Tangipahoa	80 698	16.2
Tensas	8 525	31.3
Terrebonne	94 393	14.9
Union	21 167	16.5
Vermillion	48 458	18.7
Vernon	53 475	15.4
Washington	44 207	15.5
Webster	43 631	19.7
West Baton Rouge	19 086	18.9
West Carroll	12 922	19.3
West Feliciana	12 186	18.9
Winn	17 253	12.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Chitimacha Reservation, La.	1 300	15.2
St. Mary Parish (pt.)	1 300	15.2
Coushatta Reservation, La.	—	—
Allen Parish (pt.)	—	—
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, La.	63	17.5
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	63	17.5

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer **Yes only** if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here.
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

[illegible]

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name	Last name
		First name	First name
		Middle initial	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle: If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START In this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1 8 0 5 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1 8 0 5 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate
☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
 Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June ☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
 Elementary through high school (grade or year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
☐ College (academic year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

- ☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

- ☐ Year round use
☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

- ☐ For rent
☐ For sale only
☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
☐ Held for occasional use
☐ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Months vacant

- ☐ Less than 1 month
☐ 1 up to 2 months
☐ 2 up to 6 months
☐ 6 up to 12 months
☐ 1 year up to 2 years
☐ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ☐ Mail return
 2. ☐ Pop./F

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22b. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	H22c. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22d. 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, *unless* this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> (Month) (Year) _____ </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> (Month) (Year) _____ </td> </tr> </table> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	(Month) (Year) _____	(Month) (Year) _____	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Skip to 25</i></p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____ <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
	Yes	No														
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>														
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>														
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>														
(Month) (Year) _____	(Month) (Year) _____															

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>5 5 5</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily</u> absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>N O P</p> <p>Q R S</p> <p>T U V</p> <p>W X Y</p> <p>Z</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report <u>net</u> income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . Report <u>net</u> income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>X Y Z</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . .</p> <p>Federal government employee . . .</p> <p>State government employee . . .</p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . .</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . .</p> <p>Own business incorporated . . .</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . .</p>	<p>31.</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p>OR None</p>	<p>33.</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

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GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.